BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822. [NUMBER 1643.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish to [illegible] the Bombay Courier are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of March in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV. G. F. HUGHES.

SHERIFF.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Act of Parliament, passed in the last sessions, by which a new trade is permitted between places within the Company's limits, and Ports or places belonging to states in amity with His Majesty.

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXV.

An Act for the further Regulation of Trade to and from Places within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company (except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*), and Ports or Places beyond the Limits of the said Charter, belonging to any State or Country in Amity with his Majesty.

[*2d July* 1821.]

53 G, 3. c 155. WHEREAS an Act was passed in the fifty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company for a further term the Possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*: And whereas by the said Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects, in common with the said United Company, to carry on Trade directly, under certain limitations and provisions prescribed in the said Act, between the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* and all ports and places within the limits of the said Charter, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*: And whereas it was also enacted by the said Act that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to prevent the making, during the further term thereby granted to the said Company, such further provisions by authority of Parliament as might from time to time be deemed necessary for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic directly or circuitously, as well between all ports and places situate without the limits of the said Company's Charter, and ports and places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*) situate within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom, and all the last-mentioned ports and places, except as aforesaid: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-

54 G. 3 c. 34. fourth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company*, provision was made for enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's Subjects carrying on Trade between the United Kingdom and the ports and places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, to make circuitous Voyages, and to touch and trade at certain ports and places in *America* and *Africa*, in the said Act mentioned, and also for enabling His Majesty's subjects to carry on Trade directly & circuitously to, from, and between all the ports and places within the limits of the said Charter. And whereas by an Act made

57 G, 3 c. 36. in the Fifty-seventh year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company, and certain possessions of His Majesty in the* Mediterranean, provision was made for enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's subjects, to carry on Trade between all ports and places within the limits of the Charter of the said Company (the Dominions of the Emperor of *China* always excepted) and the Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar*: And whereas it is expedient to give further Facilities for carrying on Trade between the several ports and places within the said limits (except as aforesaid), and the several ports and places situate without the said limits, belonging to Princes, States, and countries in amity with His Majesty; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and also for any other of his Majesty's subjects, to trade (in ships or vessels navigated acording to law, or registered or trading under the provisions of an Act passed in the Fiftyfifth year of the Reign of his Majesty, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of ships built in* India, and proceeding under the authority of the said Acts, or any of them, upon any voyage between the United Kingdom, and any port or places within the limits of the Charter of the said Company) to & at any intermediate ports or places situate between the said United Kingdom & the limits of the said Charter, & belonging to any Prince, State, or country in amity with his Majesty, and in the prosecution of any such circuitous voyage outward or homeward respectively, to discharge the whole or any part of the cargo of any such ship or vessel at any such intermediate Ports or places, and to take on board any other goods, wares, or merchandize.

East India Company and others may trade to and from any intermediate places between this Kingdom and the limits of the Company's Charter, &c.;

II. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said United Company, and also for any other of His Majesty's subjects, to carry on (in ships or vessels navigated according to law, or registered or trading as aforesaid) Trade and Traffic in any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, directly and circuitously, between all ports or places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and any ports or places belonging to Princes, states, or countries in amity with His Majesty; any thing in the Charter of the said Company, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any of His Majesty's subjects, other than the said Company, or persons properly licensed by them, to carry on Trade or Traffic with the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, or to export or import from or to any such ports or places within or without such limits, or to import into the United Kingdom, any Tea, or in any manner to trade or traffic in Tea between any such ports or places as aforesaid.

and may also trade directly and circuitously between all places within the limits of the Charter & countries in amity.

Restriction as to the Trade of China, and the article of Tea.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or alter, or in any manner to affect the restrictions, regulations and provisions in the said first recited Act contained, as to the size of vessels allowed to clear out from or enter in at any port of the United Kingdom, or as to any licences, certificates, or lists required by the same Act in cases therein specified, or any of the Restrictions or provisions in the same Act, or in any other Act contained, as to the resort to and residence of any persons in the *East Indies*: Provided also that all Trade with all ports and places upon the continent of *Asia*, from the river *Indus* to the town of *Malacca* inclusive, or any island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or the said Company's Factory at *Bencoolen*, and its dependencies, shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions, as shall from time to time be in force in relation to Trade at any such ports and places under the authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in *India*.

Act not to affect the Regulations of the first recited Act, as to size of vessels, licences, &c.

Trade from the Indies to Malacca, &c. subject to the Regulations of the Presidency.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel, other than the ships of the said Company, engaged in trade under the authority of this Act, to clear out from any port or place belonging to any Prince, State, or country in amity with His Majesty, where any Consul or Vice-Consul of His Majesty shall be resident, for any place or places under the Government of His Majesty; or of the said Company, situate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and one hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London*, until the master, or other person having the command of such ship or vessel, shall have made out and exhibited to His Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul resident at such port or place of clearance, upon oath (which oath such Consul or Vice-Consul is hereby authorized to administer), a true and perfect list, in such form as shall from time to time be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, specifying and setting forth the names, capacities, and description of all persons embarked, or intended to be embarked on board such ship or vessel, and all arms on board, or intended to be put on board the same; and when and as soon as any such vessel shall have been admitted to entry at any such port or place as aforesaid, belonging to any Prince, State, or country in amity with His Majesty, the master or other person having the command of such such ship or vessel, shall, in like manner, make out & exhibit to His Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul there resident, upon oath (which oath such Consul or Vice-Consul is hereby authorized to administer), to true and perfect list in form to be settled as aforesaid, specifying the names, capacities, & descriptions of all persons on board, or who shall have been on board such ship or vessel, from the time of the sailing thereof to the time of arrival, and of all arms on board, or which shall during that time have been on board such ship or vessel, and the several times and places at which such of the said persons as may have died or left such ship or vessel or such of the said arms as may have been disposed of, have been so

Ships not to sail from places where there are Consuls, without delivering list of the persons and arms on board.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

IN THE HONRABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Court under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George the Third previous to the 10th day of March 1822, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout, and the Balance that appears to the Credit of each respective Estate: also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since 20th day of October last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including interest to the 30th April 1821.			Amount paid.			Amount with Accountant General, exclusive of current interest from 1st May 1821.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
Sarah Kemp, widow of Francis Kemp, ...	13494	1	92	866	3	80	12627	2	12				
Richard J. Williams, Ensign, ...	1624	3	63	375	1	88	1249	1	75				
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet M. Estblish..	1953	3	93	268	0	10	1685	3	83				
Robert Bruce, Lieut.	9.1	1	09	382	3	91	538	1	18				
Matthew Broadley, Do.	154	3	60	24	0	48	130	3	12				
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores, ...	194	1	96	8	0	25	186	1	71				
James Clement Page, Lieut.	887		02	497	3	73	389	0	29				
Thos. Iliffe, Captain, ...	7738	3	64	1081	2	25	6657	1	39				
James Coats, Conductor of Bullocks,.....	2308	1	40	495	0	01	1813	1	39				
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H M 78th Regt.	6713	3	14	1444	5	06	5269	0	08				Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieut. Col. Adams of H M 78th Regt. to which Regt the deceased belonged, still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to sicca Rupees, 1454, and in England to £166, 16, 4 exclusive of Interest.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieut.	4684	1	41	4381	1	06	303	0	35				The balance of this Estate is the distributive share to which William Bowler the younger, became entitled under his Father's Will, the other six children having been paid their respective shares
William Bowler, C.S.	21457	1	10	17794	2	59	3642	2	71				
John Sampson, Captain,....	1786	0	34	113	0	30	1673	0	04				
William Robinson, Mariner,....	23892	0	80	17826	2	87	6065	1	93				
William Harris, Lieut. M. Establishment, ..	1559	3	46	1458	3	21	—	—	—	101	0	25	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Charles Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Col. Do...	5917	2	62	5610	3	04	306	3	58	—	—	—	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Allen was entitled.
Henry Tolcher, Captain, ...	477	1	58	454	1	47	—	—	—	23	0	11	
Andrew Matthew, Lieut. Marine,..	1224	2	09	1183	2	09	—	—	—	41			The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut R. Bennett was entitled
Alexander Maxwell, Lieut..	260	0	72	256	2	94	—	—	—	23	1	78	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Peter Boxley was entitled
Edward C. Bunyon, Do.	4089	2	92	1339	0	83				2750	2	09	Balance of Estate ordered to be paid over to Messers. Shetton & Co. Attornies of R. J. Bunyon, Brother and Administrator of deceased.
Joseph Randall, Ensign,....	885	2	51	318	3	73	566	2	78				
William Jayn, Lieut....	962	3	02	547	3	84	414	3	18				
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant, ..	2836	1	54	392	2	69	2443	2	85				
Thomas Savage Robinson, Lieut.	883	0	49	340	1	00	542	3	49				
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance, ..	89	3	10	11	0	06	—	—	—	78	3	04	
Thomas Brown, Ensign Marine Bat., ...	47	1	95	42	2	19	—	—	—	4	3	76	
George Webb, Sub Conductor, ...	166	0	32	122	3	50	—	—	—	43	0	82	
William Williams, Conductor, ...	82	3	20	10	2	70	—	—	—	72	0	50	
John Murray, Sub Conductor, ...	65	3	85	9	3	53	—	—	—	56	0	52	
Lionel Inglis, Sub Assistant Surgeon, ...	515	2	14	215	2	28	292	0	27	7	3	59	
George Brody, Midshipman,....	183	3	80	34	3	95	—	—	—	148	3	85	A Silver watch with the Registrar.
James Boyne, Lieut. Madras Establishment,	1285	3	70	1168	0	50	—	—	—	115	3	20	The balance is amount of dividends on claims from Madras unpaid.
Thomas Anderson, Captain 1st | 9th N. I. ..	1162	3	44	1155	2	85	—	—	—	7	0	59	The balance is dividend due one Bezonjee Rutttonjee.
Hugh Massey, Capt. Madras Establishment,..	5224	1	66	5039	0	93	—	—	—	185	0	78	A Madras Claim of Sr. Rs 141, 14, 10, filed against this Estate.
John Lyall, Lieutenant Colonel,.... ..	38875	2	16	5469	0	43	33406	1	73	—	—	—	A Madras Claim of Rupees 52, 1 48 filed against this Estate.
Henry Heath, Lieutenant, ...	471	0	96	333	1	51	—	—	—	137	3	45	A Gold watch with the Registrar.
William Charles Lenn, Lieutenant,..	3036	0	79	2778	0	99	257	3	80	—	—	—	The balance is the distributive share with Interest due the next of Kin, the widow having been paid her moiety 236, 1 02.
William Ennis, Lieutenant Engineers, ...	4137	1	10	4137	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	The balance of this Estate divided amongst Creditors.
George Strachan, Lieut. Madras Establish ..	364	0	91	212	2	18	—	—	—	151	2	73	The balance is amount of dividends on claims from Madras unpaid.
Edward Mc Donell, Lieut. H. M. 56th Regt.	2211	3	13	1049	2	37	1162	0	76				
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner, ...	387	2	80	294	3	02	—	—	—	93	3	78	
Stephen Shepherd, Assistant Surgeon, ...	681	3	78	681	3	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	The balance divided amongst Creditors.
Edward Reel, Auctioneer, ...	468	3	02	457	2	76	—	—	—	11	0	26	
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign Europ. Regt	689	0	93	601	2	75	87	2	18				
William Griffiths, Ord Seaman, ...	59	3	39	11	3	99	—	—	—	47	3	40	
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate,..	99	0	80	35	3	84	—	—	—	63	0	96	
J. F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 56th Reg.	3964	1	50	1399	3	73	2564	1	77				
Charles Maxwell, Lieut. Col. H M. 67th Regt.	7796	0	32	4015	2	04	3428	0	19	352	2	09	Rupees 1852, 2, 36, the amount bequeathed daughter Sophia, remitted to T. Coutts & Co London by my bill at 2 | & 6 months' sight £ 185, 5 4. Balance remaining belongs to widow.
Thomas Tylecote, Lieut. & Adjut. Gre. Regt.	1501	3	48	977	1	92	524	1	56				
William Mc Donnell, Lieut.	1759	1	13	1759	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	The balance divided amongst the Creditors of the deceased.
Jeremiah Kemp, Master Artificer Rocket T..	3067	2	40	806	0	68	2261	1	72				
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regt N. I...	1089	3	54	670	3	52	274	1	15	144	2	87	
Skinner Turner, Lieut.	1261	2	67	554	0	50	707	2	17				
James Erskine, Capt. 2d | 4th M. N. I.	4785	3	47	3783	2	64	1002	0	83				
Elizabeth Lenn, widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn,	601	2	16	279	3	81	321	2	35				
John Taylor, Lieut. Col.	59797	2	09	59722	1	74	—	—	—	75	0	35	
Robert Perry, Serjeant, ...	109	0	05	7	2	80	—	—	—	101	1	25	
Joseph Hall, Matross, ...	34	1	48	5	3	87	—	—	—	30	1	61	
Charles Rice, Do.	26	0	87	3	2	24	—	—	—	22	2	63	
Maurice Butler, Do.	27	2	55	3	2	52	—	—	—	24	0	03	
Richard Burke, Do.	91	2	05	64	1	80	—	—	—	27	0	25	
Richard Walter, Do.	16	2	57	3	0	32	—	—	—	13	2	25	
James Monaghax, Do.	23	0	21	3	1	61	—	—	—	19	2	60	
John Barrett, Do.	9	3	12	2	2	95	—	—	—	7	0	17	
Joseph Braddicks, Do.	10	0	95	2	3	04	—	—	—	7	1	91	
George McBeth, Do.	49	2	46	4	2	92	—	—	—	44	3	54	
Peter L' Estrange, Do.	4	3	10	0	1	95	—	—	—	4	1	15	
Thomas Ryax, Do.	24	2	25	3	1	91	—	—	—	21	0	34	
Thomas O Connor, Do	20	2	60	3	1	13	—	—	—	17	1	47	
Peter Devoy, Do.	20	0	39	3	1	02	—	—	—	16	3	37	
John Moore, Do.	11	1	84	2	3	29	—	—	—	8	2	55	
John Caulfield, Do.	26	0	17	3	2	20	—	—	—	22	1	97	
Edward Dillon, Do.	16	1	73	3	0	28	—	—	—	15	1	45	
James Dillon, Do.	34	3	43	3	2	97	—	—	—	31	0	46	
Thomas Curley, Do.	50	0	66	4	0	03	—	—	—	45	1	63	
James Foster, Do.	20	1	46	3	1	07	—	—	—	17	0	39	
John Lewis, Do.	49	3	34	4	2	96	—	—	—	45	0	38	
Thomas Craig, Do.	88	2	18	6	3	70	—	—	—	81	2	48	
Edward Baines, Do.	14	3	74	2	3	98	—	—	—	11	3	76	
Edmond Purvis, Do.	124	0	90	8	2	84	—	—	—	115	2	06	
Roger Decoyer, Do.	17	2	15	3	0	50	—	—	—	14	1	65	
Henry Burt, Do.	3	0	42	0	0	62	—	—	—	2	3	80	
John Barnes, Do.	18	2	79	3	0	73	—	—	—	15	2	06	
—— Stephens, Do.	49	3	34	4	2	96	—	—	—	45	0	38	
—— Long, Do.	49	3	34	4	1	96	—	—	—	45	1	38	

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on 08 April, 2017

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including interest to the 30th April 1821.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current interest from 1st May 1821.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
—— Gaskins Matross,	Pl 1 76	0 3 28	—— —— ——	10 2 48	
—— Corcoran, Do.	12 1 87	2 3 49	—— —— ——	9 2 38	
—— Adair, Do.	14 0 58	2 3 80	—— —— ——	11 0 58	
—— Burke, Do.	27 2 88	3 2 54	—— —— ——	24 0 34	
Henry Heyland, Serjeant,	23 0 60	3 1 63	—— —— ——	19 2 97	
—— Crummer, Serjeant,	38 2 58	34 0 71	—— —— ——	4 1 67	
William Bartlett, Matross,	11 2 02	2 3 30	—— —— ——	8 2 72	
—— Tovey, Serjeant,	119 3 04	108 0 95	—— —— ——	11 2 09	
John Lewis, Matross,	16 1 87	1 0 20	—— —— ——	15 1 67	
Henry Holbrook, Do.	15 3 90	1 0 8	—— —— ——	14 3 82	
T. Boneer, Do.	5 1 04	0 1 30	—— —— ——	4 3 74	
John Pearson, Serjeant,	90 2 20	5 3 10	—— —— ——	84 3 10	
William Henry Green, Lieut. H. M 67th,	307 2 32	305 3 53	—— —— ——	1 2 79	
William Jones, Lieut. H. M. 67th Regt.	10 1 00	00 2 05	—— —— ——	9 2 95	
Edmund Tyrwhitt Jones, Lieut. 1st | 6th,	2540 3 82	2540 3 82	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The balance of this Estate divided amongst Creditors of the deceased.
Robert Gregory Morris, C. S.	6355 3 51	1082 0 14	5273 3 37	—— —— ——	A claim of Rupees 6 filed against this Estate
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker,	56140 2 39	55292 1 10	—— —— ——	848 1 29	Bond Creditor paid in full; small accounts not bearing Interest paid in full; other creditors paid 95 per cent on their claims.
John Crew, Capt. N. I.	878 0 74	878 0 74	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The balance of this Estate divided amongst the creditors of the deceased.
William Levitt, Mariner,	98 0 39	98 0 39	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The balance of Estate Rupees 24, 79, paid Ferrar and Co. in part of their claim.
Arabella Jackson, widow,	594 0 00	895 0 20	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The sum of 435, 40 paid by Admn. at request of Mrs. Jackson's friends for a Monument in burial ground, has been disallowed by the master; so that the balance in my hands legally due next of Kin, is Rupees 138, 20.
Charles Goodburn, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	473 1 52	473 1 52	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The balance divided amongst the creditors of the deceased.
Henry Bosc, Lieut. Nizam's Service,	1559 1 18	1464 1 40	—— —— ——	94 3 78	The balance is amount of claims from Madras unpaid.
Archibald Dalzell, Assistant Surgeon,	1318 3 72	1318 3 72	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	The balance divided amongst creditors of the deceased.
Thomas Duff, Sen Mids.	305 1 04	305 1 04	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	Balance divided amongst creditors of the deceased.
Matross Michael Cuine, Art.	7 1 10	0 3 45	—— —— ——	6 1 65	
—— William Tongue,	24 2 95	2 2 94	—— —— ——	22 0 01	
—— Thomas Lee,	7 0 97	0 3 44	—— —— ——	6 1 53	
—— William Canning,	23 2 09	2 2 70	—— —— ——	20 3 39	
—— William Mousley, E. R.	52 3 53	5 0 57	—— —— ——	47 2 96	
—— J. Harroll,	52 3 53	5 0 57	—— —— ——	47 2 96	
—— T. Ewanew,	59 1 17	5 3 85	—— —— ——	53 1 32	
—— Richard Freeman,	9 1 34	0 3 86	—— —— ——	8 1 48	
—— H. Hamilton,	23 0 11	2 2 00	—— —— ——	20 1 51	
—— Richard Dixon,	5 0 33	0 3 01	—— —— ——	4 1 32	
—— James Wilcox,	2 2 77	0 1 77	—— —— ——	2 1 00	
—— Owen Beyland,	2 0 62	0 1 62	—— —— ——	1 3 00	
—— James Belcher,	4 0 81	0 2 84	—— —— ——	3 1 97	
—— George Barry,	27 3 00	2 3 55	—— —— ——	24 3 45	
—— James Hawkins.	14 3 44	1 2 97	—— —— ——	13 0 47	
—— John Shepherd,	3 1 10	0 2 65	—— —— ——	2 2 45	
—— James Kairnes,	27 2 09	2 3 50	—— —— ——	24 2 59	
—— John Fitzgerald,	65 0 02	6 3 00	—— —— ——	58 1 02	
—— George Moxon,	16 1 14	1 3 25	—— —— ——	14 1 89	
—— John Westley,	2 2 74	0 1 74	—— —— ——	2 1 00	
—— John Leary,	27 2 06	2 3 50	—— —— ——	24 2 56	
—— James Collins,	8 0 96	0 3 64	—— —— ——	7 1 32	
—— William Conway,	7 2 05	0 3 50	—— —— ——	6 2 55	
—— Edward Burnes,	19 1 82	1 3 89	—— —— ——	17 1 93	
—— Charles Johnstone,	14 3 40	1 2 97	—— —— ——	13 0 43	
—— William Fryer,	21 0 85	2 0 24	—— —— ——	19 0 61	
—— Michael Handlin,	14 3 49	1 2 97	—— —— ——	13 0 52	
—— Thomas Thorn,	16 3 41	1 3 37	—— —— ——	15 0 04	
—— John Morrison,	8 2 75	0 3 73	—— —— ——	7 3 02	
—— John Jones,	6 3 75	0 3 38	—— —— ——	6 0 37	
—— Joseph Graham,	28 2 08	2 3 70	—— —— ——	25 2 38	
—— Joseph Maxwell,	2 3 88	0 2 54	—— —— ——	2 1 34	
—— —— Wallace,	2 3 88	0 0 59	—— —— ——	2 3 29	
Serjeant Major Wallace 1st | 5th N. I.	82 3 02	82 3 02	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	Balance divided amongst creditors of deceased.
Matross James Trapwell, E. R.	2 2 06	00 2 06	—— —— ——	2 0 00	
—— Andrew Orr,	23 3 63	2 2 78	—— —— ——	21 0 85	
—— Robert Prestly,	4 1 07	0 2 85	—— —— ——	3 2 22	
—— Phillip Reilly,	14 2 05	1 2 90	—— —— ——	12 3 15	
—— John Murray,	24 0 03	2 2 80	—— —— ——	21 1 23	
—— James Michie,	9 3 99	0 3 99	—— —— ——	9 0 00	
—— James Green,	12 3 56	1 0 57	—— —— ——	11 2 99	
—— James Butler,	5 3 68	0 3 18	—— —— ——	5 0 50	
Serjeant James Adams,	6 0 49	0 3 22	—— —— ——	5 1 27	
Serjeant John White, Pioneers,	24 3 25	17 2 96	—— —— ——	7 0 29	
Henry Chitty, Midshipman,	209 2 37	120 2 09	—— —— ——	89 0 28	
William Croft Greenway, Lieut. Marine,	1481 3 60	1481 3 60	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	Balance divided amongst creditors.
George Graham Goddart, Lieut. 2d | 1st,	646 1 10	228 1 25	—— —— ——	417 3 85	Claims Rupees 714, 3 23, filed against this Estate.
Mathew Boles, Master Mariner,	91 0 00	14 1 00	—— —— ——	76 3 00	Claims Rupees 253?, 0 58. against this Estate.
Charles Robert Wright, Lieut Eur. Regt.,	1841 0 33	1841 0 33	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	Balance 1250, 1, 98. paid Subtreasurer for Bills on Court of Directors in favour of Father of deceased at 42 days and 2d | 3d.
Richard Janns, Ensign H. M. 67th Regt.,	878 0 54	240 2 15	640 0 59	—— —— ——	Rupees 2, 2, 0 due Adm. and claims 44, 2, 29 filed against this Estate.
Robert Colegate, Assistant Surgeon,	3328 0 44	369 3 80	2860 2 48	97 2 16	Claims for Rupees 118, 3. filed against this Estate.
Avarelle Leckey, Lieut. H. M. 67th,	1414 2 08	264 3 74	1104 0 34	45 2 00	Claims Rupees 120, 2, 17 filed against this Estate.
William George Burrell, Surgeon H. M. 65th,	29346 1 13	1924 2 89	27272 1 18	149 1 06	
Robert Gibbs, Lieut. & Bt. Capt. H C. 6th Regiment N. I.	44703 0 38	2635 1 57	42034 3 20	32 3 61	Claims Rupees 6150, 2, 02. filed against this Estate.
George Whigham, Surgeon H. C.	15197 2 32	951 0 21	14033 3 63	212 2 48	Claims of Rupees 423, 3, 53. filed against this Estate. The sum of Rupees 304, 2, 6 has been recovered on account of this Estate in conjuction with the Estates of Liefts. Perrin and Walsh; proportion due to each Estate it however not yet accurately ascertained.
Frank Josiah Otte, Lieut. H. C. Art.	786 3 00	235 3 56	545 3 58	4 3 86	Claims Rupees 959, 1 62, filed against this Estate. A silver watch with Registrar.
Edmund Grisdale, Lieut. 2d | 4th,	1614 2 13	275 2 12	1308 3 59	30 0 42	Claims Rupees 104, 1, 55 filed against this Estate.
W. B. Corker, Lieut. 12th N. I.	285 3 18	17 1 15	—— —— ——	268 2 03	Claims Rupees 4749, 0, 09 against this Estate.
Ferdinand Price, Lieut.	8900 1 30	1396 3 69	7417 1 93	85 3 68	Claims Rupees 1225, 1, 11, against this Estate.
James Alexander Davies, Lieut. of Artillery,	4938 0 52	4786 3 52	—— —— ——	151 1 00	Balance Rupees 2948, 3 70, paid Lieut. John Davies, the Brother and constituted Attorney of Father of deceased: the amount in Register's hands is a Surat Claim unpaid.
Samuel William Wells, Capt. 3d Lt. Cav.	4550 3 16	423 1 15	3651 2 89	475 3 12	Claims Rupees 5988, 0 12, filed against this Estate.
Frank Jones, Lieut. 1st | 7th,	641 3 03	230 3 33	—— —— ——	410 3 70	Claims Rupees 543, 0 28. filed against this Estate.
Joseph W. Cumine, Assistant Surgeon,	3171 0 47	578 0 91	2317 1 46	475 2 10	Claims 2772, 1 86, filed against this Estate.
Hugh Mc Ilraith, Esq. Civil Service,	3554 2 94	382 2 94	3127 3 20	44 0 80	Claims Rupees 3898, 3 16, filed against this Estate.
Jonathan Perrin, Lieutenant	5595 0 65	500 3 55	4600 0 00	494 1 10	A Claim of Rupees 28, filed against this Estate; and a Gold locket miniature with Registrar: see remark in Surgeon Whigham's Estate.
Francis Fetherstone, Major H. M. 47th Regt.	2644 0 30	346 0 31	2297 3 99	—— —— ——	A Claim of Rupees 24, 3, filed against this Estate.
James Arthur, Lieut H. C. Marine,	6678 2 80	951 3 71	5606 3 06	120 0 03	
John Adam Walsh, Lieutenant 1st | 2d,	349 0 82	28 2 80	—— —— ——	320 2 02	Claims of Rupees 1022, 3, 25, filed against this Estate. See remark in Surgeon Whigham's Estate.
John Gordon, Assistant Surgeon,	1408 1 94	389 3 65	892 0 74	1 6 1 55	Claims Rupees 405, 0 24, against this Estate.
Thomas Milner Crompton, Lieutenant,	1147 0 79	271 1 43	740 1 36	135 2 00	Claims Rupees 1259, 1 24, against this Estate.
George B. Gray, H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot,	679 1 16	229 3 85	—— —— ——	449 2 31	Claims Rupees 538, 3, 20, against this Estate.
Thomas Fleming, Lieut. Bengal Est. and Adjutant 1st B. Berar N. I.	5055 1 27	3133 3 67	1850 0 00	71 1 60	

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including interest to the 30th April 1821.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current interest from 1st. May 1821.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Richard Butler, Sub Conductor,	249 3 38	44 1 96	—— — —	205 1 42	Claims 151, 3, 96 against this Estate
Thomas Durie, Lieut. 2d | 7th N. I.	3318 1 04	359 2 65	2900 0 00	58 2 39	Claims 220, 2, 65 against this Estate.
Henry William Sealy, Lieut. Colonel,	9614 1 24	678 0 85	8936 0 39	—— — —	About Rupees 18125, 0, 53 Bond and other Claims against this Estate.
Frederick Marshall, Lieut.	1025 0 64	255 1 35	750 0 00	19 3 29	A Claim of Rupees 156, 1, 67, against this Estate.
Andrew Pollock, Assistant Surgeon,	6629 1 22	564 2 43	6064 2 79	—— — —	Claims Rupees 7428, 1, 53, against this Estate.
Thomas Norris,	3747 3 40	3272 0 41	—— — —	475 2 99	Judgment Debt, Rupees 2,04,000, and upwards, against this Estate.
James Paoli Boswell 2d N. I.	2574 3 51	364 2 32	2037 3 13	172 2 06	
William Joseph Moorhouse, Capt. H. M. 65th Regiment,	2165 2 28	326 1 11	1839 1 17		
John Mander, Lieutenant,	1170 2 36	255 2 11	915 0 25	—— — —	Bond and other Claims Rupees 11,264, 2, 35, against this Estate.
Frederick William Parry, Lieutenant,	1023 2 38	258 1 81	800 2 47	—— — —	25, 1, 90, due Administrator. Claims 201, 3, 39, against this Estate.
Richardson Harrison, Captain,	2547 2 06	344 0 50	2209 1 57	—— — —	Rupees 6, due to Administrator: and Claims of Rupees 11,620, 0 62 filed against this Estate.
William Wilkins, Esq. Civil Service,	11881 3 44	1250 2 25	10164 2 96	466 2 23	
Alexander Rind, Lieutenant,	18242 2 10	3387 2 50	14800 0 00	54 3 60	Claims Rupees 40, 2, 75, filed against this Estate.
Thomas Rind, Assistant Surgeon,	1547 1 81	221 0 39	1300 0 00	26 1 42	§ Claims 783, 1, 12, made on this Estate: and watch, chain, sword and surgical instruments specifically bequeathed are with Registrar.
Charles Bassett Raban, Lieutenant,	888 3 88	239 3 79	640 0 00	9 0 09	Claims Rupees, 3138, 1, 22, filed against this Estate.
George F. Madden, Lieut. H. M. 65th Regt.	781 2 78	447 2 32	—— — —	334 0 46	
John Irving, Captain Native Infantry,	1755 3 43	285 1 77	1400 0 00	68 1 66	Claims of Rupees 3602, 1 55 filed against this Estate.
James Forbes, Lieut. B. E. Regt.	404 3 04	221 3 56	—— — —	182 3 48	Claims of Rupees 460, 0 25, filed against this Estate.
Thomas Wilkinson, Lieut. 2d L. Cav.	8589 0 84	655 0 93	7900 0 00	33 3 91	Claims of Rupees 10,272, 2, 82, filed against this Estate.
Christopher Tralierne, Esq.	2744 1 72	679 1 75	2000 0 00	64 3 97	Claims of Rupees 4736, 0 57 filed against this Estate.
Hauteville Montresor, Captain,	2884 1 54	348 1 37	2541 2 67	—— — —	Rs. 5, 2, 50, due to Administrator: and Claims of Rs. 3794, 1, 69, filed againt this Estate.
John Simpson Bamford, Do	1295 0 99	262 2 24	1033 2 75	—— — —	Claims Rupees 2058, 0, 88, filed against this Estate.
Albert Waterworth, Mids. H C. Marine,	314 2 20	22 0 50	—— — —	292 1 70	§ Claims Rupees 1828, 2, 24, filed against this Estate. A Gold watch, key and Rings with Registrar.
Samuel Peregrine Palmer, Leutenant,	1061 1 12	253 2 25	800 0 00	7 2 87	
William Lockart Webb, Mids. H. C. Marine,	510 3 92	157 2 19	—— — —	353 1 73	Claims Rupee 1, filed against this Estate.
Charles Wright, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	620 1 40	44 2 32	—— — —	575 3 08	§ Claims—judgment, rent, bond, & simple contracts, Rupees 11,273, 3, 27, filed against this Estate.
Matthias Hennessey, Quarter Master. H. M 65th Regiment,	3725 2 13	331 0 90	3300 0 00	94 1 23	Claims Rupees 2209, 2, 56, filed against this Estate.
G. R. Webster Quarter Master Serjeant,	68 0 04	8 0 74	—— — —	59 3 30	Claims of Rupees 162, 2, 48 filed against this Estate.
John McDonald, Lt. 1st | 12th Regt. M. N. I.	356 2 34	42 2 29	—— — —	314 0 05	Claims of Rupees 13, 2, 17, filed against this Estate.
John Charles Ennis, Assistant in Accountant General's Office,	1774 0 08	540 1 06	1233 3 02	—— — —	Claims Rupees 21, 0, 50, filed against this Estate.
Robert Youl, Master Mariner,	3440 2 16	363 3 10	3076 3 06		
John Taylor, Do. Do.	1762 3 43	280 2 57	1482 0 86		
Samuel Butler Do. Do.	2915 3 94	337 2 19	2578 1 75		
C. J. Cochrane, Lt. H. M. 47th Regt.	—— — —	312 2 52	—— — —	—— — —	Due to Administrator Rs. 312, 2, 52: and Claims of Rs. 17, filed against this Estate.
John Watts, Mariner,	450 3 05	45 2 15	—— — —	405 0 90	
Charles Court, Capt. H. C. Marine,	49708 3 55	2679 1 77	47000 0 00	29 1 78	
James McLean, Gunner,	23 1 59	2 2 87	—— — —	20 2 72	
William Kerr, Do.	13 0 54	1 2 12	—— — —	11 2 42	
Samuel Frampton, Do.	67 3 36	8 2 41	—— — —	59 0 95	
John Taylor, Do.	29 3 79	3 3 87	—— — —	25 3 92	
George Kempt, Do.	11 1 68	1 1 32	—— — —	10 0 36	
Thomas Mason, Do.	11 0 44	1 1 17	—— — —	9 3 27	
Samuel Nunn, Do.	21 3 76	2 1 22	—— — —	19 2 54	
Thos. McCreath, Do.	6 3 23	0 3 16	—— — —	6 0 07	
Burnard Murphy, Do.	10 2 79	1 0 98	—— — —	9 1 81	
Patrick Collis, Do.	2 0 66	0 1 00	—— — —	1 3 66	
John Beard, Do.	15 1 23	1 3 11	—— — —	13 2 12	
T. Houndsworth, Do.	17 0 61	1 3 99	—— — —	15 0 62	
Joseph Guest, Bombardier,	12 3 92	1 2 04	—— — —	11 1 88	
James Mordon, Do.	29 0 41	3 1 53	—— — —	25 2 88	
Patrick Quinn, Private,	19 1 49	2 2 05	—— — —	16 3 44	
William Farrington, Do.	33 0 44	3 3 42	—— — —	29 1 02	
John Size, Do.	8 0 77	0 3 81	—— — —	7 0 96	
William Green, Do.	46 1 68	5 1 49	—— — —	41 0 19	
Daniel O' Brien, Do.	31 3 74	3 2 88	—— — —	28 0 86	
Michael Connor, Do.	21 1 15	2 3 77	—— — —	18 1 38	
James Dunn, Do.	25 2 26	2 3 91	—— — —	22 2 35	
Christopher Harmer, Do.	17 2 45	2 0 10	—— — —	15 2 35	
William Nowland, Do.	79 2 84	9 3 14	—— — —	69 3 70	
Christopher Varney, Do.	1 3 16	0 0 81	—— — —	1 2 35	
Patrick Fall, Do.	2 1 37	0 1 06	—— — —	2 0 31	
Luke Gannon, Do.	22 1 84	2 1 47	—— — —	20 0 37	
John Leonard, Do.	4 3 02	0 2 20	—— — —	4 0 82	
John Fall, Do.	26 0 71	3 0 21	—— — —	23 0 50	
John Armstrong Do.	22 2 18	2 3 50	—— — —	19 2 68	
Benjamin Jones, Do.	13 2 67	1 2 38	—— — —	12 0 29	
Richard Walsh, Do.	8 3 43	1 0 12	—— — —	7 3 31	
John Mackenzie, Do.	12 3 10	1 2 48	—— — —	11 0 62	
John Long, Do.	10 1 23	1 0 78	—— — —	9 0 45	
John Mulligan, Do.	9 0 98	1 0 29	—— — —	8 0 69	
Joseph Shean, Do.	48 3 11	5 2 73	—— — —	43 0 38	
James Kelly, Do.	32 2 91	3 3 22	—— — —	28 3 69	
John Weston, Do.	10 2 33	1 0 91	—— — —	9 1 42	
James Thorpe, Do.	11 2 04	1 1 85	—— — —	10 0 19	
Patrick Murray, Do.	16 0 70	1 3 48	—— — —	14 1 22	
Joseph Collins, Do.	14 2 52	1 2 82	—— — —	12 3 70	
Thomas Marks, Do.	8 0 78	0 3 81	—— — —	7 0 97	
William Mackay, Do.	14 0 35	1 2 78	—— — —	12 1 57	
Edward Cooke, Do.	17 0 72	2 0 27	—— — —	15 0 45	
John McCallum, Do.	13 1 32	1 2 20	—— — —	11 3 12	
William Pethers, Do.	17 1 69	2 0 34	—— — —	15 1 35	
Richard Connor, Do.	25 2 26	2 3 91	—— — —	22 2 35	
Thomas Campbell Scott, Lieut. 2d | 4th N. I.,	1163 0 30	255 0 61	907 3 69	—— — —	Claims 618, 3, 21, filed against this Estate. A Gold watch with Chain with Registrar
A. Deletang, H M. 17th Dragoons,	1880 0 34	97 0 01	1550 0 00	233 0 33	Claims 974, 3, 90 filed against this Estate.
George Llewellyn, Lieut. Colonel Commandent, B. E.,	—— — —	00 2 50	—— — —	—— — —	

BOMBAY 11TH MARCH 1822.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

B O M B A Y :—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the 39th and 40th & of 55th of late King.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1821.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1821.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Joseph Venturo Montano, (Ad Coll. bona),	26254 2 40	2035 1 64	24229 0 76	—— —— ——	A bill has been filed for a distribution of this Estate among the Creditors; a decree pronounced; but the cause is abated.
Joseph Arratoon, ...	5180 2 40	603 3 04	4383 3 20	203 0 16	
Meerjaun Shamier, (Ad Coll. bona), ...	58683 2 50	5607 3 34	52975 3 16		
Thomas Cooper, (Executor ex officio), ..	4176 1 13	657 1 96	3150 1 46	368 1 71	Rupees 50, 2, 87, due executor. Upwards of 5000 Rupees still due a Bond Creditor to whom 40954, 0, 10, have already been paid on account. Considerable sums yet remain to be recovered. Upwards of 80,000, Rs. simple contract creditors still unpaid.
John Yeates, (Do. Do.)	47395 0 22	47445 3 09	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	
Esperança Pereira, (Adm. with will annexed),	4211 2 34	525 2 74	3500 0 00	185 3 60	

Errors Excepted

R. WOODHOUSE,

Registrar.

BOMBAY 11TH MARCH 1822.

(Continued from the first page of Paper.)

Directing the transmission of such list.

disposed of: Provided also, that every such Consul and Vice Consul shall, and they are hereby required to cause every such list, which shall be so received at such port or place, to be transmitted with all reasonable Dispatch to the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

Directing that no Asiatic Sailor shall be taken on board without licence, and under certain Regulations.

V. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel engaged in any voyage under the authority of this Act, from any port or place in the *East Indies*, to any port or place belonging to any Prince, State, or country in amity with His Majesty, and not destined to any port in the United Kingdom, to take or have on board any Lascars, or other *Asiatic* Seamen: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any of the Governments of the *East India* Company in *India*, or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any colony, territory, or island belonging to His Majesty, within the limits of the said charter, and they & he are hereby required, on application made by the owner or commander of any ship or vessel, & after having ascertained by due inquiry, that a sufficient number of *British* Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any ship or vessel sailing from *India*, within ten days from such application, to certify the same, and license such ship or vessel to sail with such proportion of Lascars or *Asiatic* Seamen as may be specified in such certificate and licence; and the Governor General in Council at *Fort William*, is hereby authorized and required to make Rules and Regulations that all such *Asiatic* Sailors, Lascars, or Natives, as aforesaid, shall be duly supplied with provisions and clothing and other necessary accommodation, while employed & while absent from the countries or places to which they respectively belong and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other country or place to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other country or place from which they were respectively brought, and for the conveyance back of such *Asiatic* Sailors, Lascars, and Natives aforesaid, within a reasonable time, to be ascertained by such Rules and Regulations; and that no ship or vessel so licensed to take on board Lascars or *Asiatic* Seamen, shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place within the limits of the said Company's Charter, unless and until the owner or captain or master of such ship shall have first given such security as it directed by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth Year of His late Majesty, and subject to all the provisions of that Act, for the Maintenance and conveyance back to *India* of such Lascars or *Asiatic* Seamen which may be received on board of such ship.

Cape of Good Hope to be considered within the Charter of the said Company.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that His Majesty's settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, as to all trade allowed by this Act to be carried on between ports and places within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within such limits; Provided also, that nothing herein contained as to the said settlement being deemed, as to such Trade as aforesaid, to be within such limits, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or in any manner to limit or affect any other Trade which now may or which may hereafter be allowed to be carried on between the said Settlement, and any other countries, ports, or places whatever.

Not to permit Trade contrary to any prohibition in 1 G. 4. c. 11.

VII. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect the power vested in His Majesty in Council by an Act passed in the last Sessions of Parliament, intituled *An Act to continue, until the fifth day of* July *one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, an Act of the fifty-seventh year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the* Cape of Good Hope, *and for regulating the Trade of the Island of* Mauritius.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
March 11, 1822.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

MARCH 18th 1822.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council, having had under revision the regulations by which individuals have been permitted to build their ship in the Dock yards of the Presidency, has been pleased to establish the following modified conditions under which private ships may be hereafter constructed or repaired in the Hon'ble Company's Docks at Bombay.

1st—Art. The fixed rate of hire for the Dock or slip on which the ship is to be built shall be paid monthly from the commencement of the construction to the date of the ship being floated out of the Dock or launched from the slip.

2d—The condition in the late regulation reserving to Government the exclusive supply of timber and plank used in the Dock yard is withdrawn; and it will be optional in future with any person desirous to build or repair a ship in the Dock yard, either to provide his own timber and plank for the construction or repair of the ship, or be supplied from the public depot at the established prices with such timber and plank as Government may have disposable.

3d—The impost heretofore levied upon Copper, Iron, and other European articles, used in building or repairing ships, when brought unto the Dock yard without certificate, is abolished; and Individuals who may build or repair ships in the dock yard are allowed, to furnish their own metals and other European stores used in building or repairing, and to bring the same into the yards free of any charge on the part of Government.

4th—The country stores of every description required in building or repairing ships may be provided in like manner by the individual concerned. and brought into the Dock yard free of any charge.

5th—Bills for artificers' work, labourers' hire for clearing slip channel for launching, and other expences incurred in the dock yard in building or repairing ships, are to be made out as usual and paid monthly by the individual whose ship may be under construction or repair.

6th.—In every case of application to Government for permission to build a ship in the Hon'ble Company's Dock Yard—the person preferring the application is required to state therein his intention of providing the Timber and plank &ca. himself or of obtaining the same from the public depots, as the case may be; and he will be expected to conform to any arrangements that may be considered necessary by the officers of the yard, whether in respect to the mode and place of deposit &ca. of the materials for building his ship, or quantities of each to be progressively brought into the yard for that purpose, and generally to the regulations established in the Dock Yard.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Shigrampoe, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Europe Harness. For particulars enquire of Messrs. BOYCE and Co.

Bombay 23d March 1822.

THERE will be no DIVINE SERVICE at the SCOTCH CHURCH tomorrow, owing to the alterations now making on it. Notice will be given as soon as it is ready to be opened again.

JAMES CLOW,
CHAPLAIN,

BOMBAY,
23d March 1822.

PUBLIC SALE

On WEDNESDAY next the 27th inst.

WILL BE EXPOSED

TO PUBLIC SALE

BY

Jehangheer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LATELY IMPORTED IN THE SHIP

GEORGE HOME

FROM LONDON,

The Sale to commence at 11 *o'clock,*

AT

HORMUZJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREWS.

BEER in Casks & Bottles, Port Wine, Claret, Hams and Cheeses, Morocco Skin of different colours, Ladies' Hats, Cotton & Silk Stockings and Gloves, Tea Caddies and Ladies work Boxes, Boots and Shoes, Card Racks, Pocket Books &c. Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, Jelly Marmalades &c. Fish Sauces, Books, Preserved Damsons, Gooseberries &c. Pearl Barley in Casks, Jew Beef without Bone, and Tongues, Garden and flower Seeds, Whips and Bridles, Pickled Herrings, A variety of toys; A very fine Clock, and Hunting watches, by McCabe.

Bombay, 22d March 1822.

Cooverjee Ruttonjee

[OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

BEG leave to inform their customers and public in general, that they have lately received a Commission per ship GEORGE HOME, which will be opened on Monday the 25th inst, viz. An Investment of Cotton assorted Hosiery, gold and silver Cavalry Lace, gold and silver Epaulets, also Marine Epaulets and ornaments, do. do. Buttons and do. Wings do. silk Cavalry Officer's Sashes, gilt and plated furniture Japan waist Belt, shoulder do. gilt furniture sling do. leather Sword Knots, gilt and plated scale hat loops, Jockey, Hunting, Gig, and Gun-carriage Whips.

Bombay 21st March 1822.

FOURTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the Directors held at the Bank of Hindoostan, the following Statement of the Funds of the FOURTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY, made up to the 15th Instant, was laid before them, and is now published by their authority for general information.

FUNDS:

In Company's Paper of 1819-20 and 1820-21, ... Sa. Rs.	2,37,000 0 0		
In Ditto of 1813-14, 1815-16 and 1817-18, ...	4,32,700 0 0		
In acknowledgements of the New Loan, ...	16,79,500 0 0		
		23,49,200	0 0
PREMIUM THEREON AS FOLLOWS:			
On Paper of 1819-20 and 1820-21, ... Sa. Rs. 2,37,000 at 18-12 per cent.	44,437, 8 0		
On ditto of 1813-14, &c..... 4,32,700 at 17-8 ditto.....	75,722 8 0		
On ditto of the New Loan, ... 16,79,500 at 14 8 ditto ...	2,43,527 8 0		
		3,63,687	8 0
INTEREST DUE AS FOLLOWS:			
On Paper of Old Loans, Sa, Rs. 6,69,700, from 31st December 1821 to 15th Instant, is 1 month and 15 days, at 6 per annum, ...	5,022 12 0		
Ditto of new Loan, Sa. Rs. 16,79,500, from 30th June 1821 to 15th February 1822, is 7 months and 15 days, at 6 per cent. per annum,...	62,981 4 0		
		68,004	0 0
In Cash in the hands of the Treasurers arising chiefly from Interest on Paper received in January, ...	38,890 3 4		
Deduct therefrom amount of advance on 1 share on the life of the late Lieut. Col. C. B. Burr, (No. 63) of the Bombay Establishment, not yet claimed by Sir Roger D'Faria, to whom the share has been assigned,.....	4,000 0 0		
		34,890	3 4
Total Sa. Rs.		28,15,781	11 4

Deduct amount to be paid to the 5th Laudable Society, from the principal amount of the Funds of the 4th Society, as it stood on the 31st December last, agreeably to the 28th Article of the Regulations thereof; as follows:

In Company's Paper, Sa. Rs.	23,83,200 0 0	
In Cash, ...	9,704 3 6	
Total funds, 31st December 1821, Sa. Rs.	23,92,904 3 6; 10 per cent thereon is	2,39,290 6 9
Balance Sa. Rs.		25,76,491 4 7

To which add the amount of Advances made on 468¼ Shares (including Col. Burr's 1 share) held on lapsed lives as per statement No. 2,..... 18,73,000 0 0

Sa. Rs. 44,49,491 4 7

Which sum divided into 468¼ Shares as above, gives per share Sa. Rs. 9,502 6 1

There are, however 201 Shares held on the lives of absentees, whose fate cannot for a considerable time be ascertained, a reservation therefore, agreeably to the 30th Article of the Regulations of the 4th Laudable Society is to be made of such part of it's funds, as would be considered sufficient to cover all eventual claims against the Society. Supposing therefore that one fourth of the lives on which the said 201 shares are held may have lapsed on or before the 31st of December 1821, and that one fourth of the said number of Shares may have been held on such lapsed lives, a reservation should be made for 50¼ shares at the abovementioned rate of Sicca Rupees 9,502 61 per Share, or Sicca Rupees..... 4,79,870 3 2

Balance Sa. Rs. 39,69,621 1 5

Which sum divided into 468¼ shares held on Lives already lapsed, gives Sa. Rs. 8,477 9 per share, or Sa. Rs. 4,477 9, exclusive of the Advance already made, and what may ultimately be expected from the funds reserved.

Persons holding Shares in the Fourth Laudable Society, on lapsed Lives, are hereby informed that Dividends in Company's Paper at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 4,477 9 per Share, as abovementioned, is payable at the Office of the undersigned.

Alexander and Co.
SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

CALCUTTA: 20TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Warehouse

REAL HOLLANDS GIN in small cases containing twelve three pint bottles each, for ready money, one Gold Mohur each case.

Bombay 22d March 1822.

LUGRIN & WATSON

BEG to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that, in consequence of some repairs going on in their Rooms they will be shut from this day the 23rd instant to Wednesday 27th instant; nevertheless, in the mean time, all orders will be duly attended to as usual.

Bombay, 22d March 1822.

FOR SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A CURRICLE & pair of HORSES (Carricle and Harness brass mounted), with a pair of spare new wheels.—Price Rupees 2000. Apply at the Courier office.

Bombay, 22d March 1822.

BAXTER & CO.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY next,

A Variety of Household Furniture, Glass ware, Cutlery, Books, Wines and Spirits.

At 1 o'clock, several Saddle and Buggy Horses, with a Chariot in good repair.

Bombay 23d March 1822.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT and Adjutant A. LIGHTON in charge of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign CHARLES CLUTTON, of the same Battalion, and sold the same by public Auction, has, after payment of Servants' Wages, Funeral charges &c. &c. lodged the balance in the Honorable Company's Treasury, amounting to Bombay Rupees (1329 1 48) one thousand three hundred and twenty nine rupees, one quarter and forty eight reas.

Poona 10th March 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Mr. LEWIS A. COLLETT, of Surat, having purchased of Mr. CONDR. THOMAS CLOKE, a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house with the Ground and the Trees thereon, situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Girgam; any person or persons having any Claim or Demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to me within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded: Dated this 22d day of March 1822.

W. A. MORGAN,

Advertisement.

MAJOR GIBSON having taken charge of the effects at Head Quarters of the late Mr. Assistant Surgeon COOK, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, B. N. I. has, after paying servants' wages and regimental debts, remitted the balance amounting to Bombay Rupees twelve hundred and eighteen (1218) to the Sub Treasurer in Bombay.

CAMP SATTARA,
19th March 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
AT THEIR ROOMS.
THIS DAY,

THE valuable Books, and Manuscripts, Wines, Plate, and a Saddle Horse;

The property of the late DR. TAYLOR

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 23d March 1822.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 25th Inst.
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
FREDERICK AYRTON Esq.

A BATCH of Pale Ale, of good quality, from the respectable House of DUNBAR and CALLIAN.

N. B. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Bombay 20th March 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 28th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT CAMBALLA

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe.

Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Wines, Beer, Carriage, a Saddle Horse, Europe Cows &c. &c.

ALSO

A Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in good order.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B. Sale to commence, each day, at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 20th March 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THREE ARAB HORSES of good Caste, parted with as their Owner is about to embark for Europe.

Bombay March 23d 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net, ...	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate the late Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, deceased, are hereby requested to forthwith pay the amount of their debts to the Executors of the deceased, or otherwise they will be sued without further notice. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Estate are hereby requested to send in statements thereof (in writing) to the said Executors without further notice. Dated the 15th March, 1822.

G. LEIGHLER, for self
and Mr. ANDERSON, his
Co-Executor.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર મીશનર ફરાશીશ દામકીનશ નાં ઇશટેટનાં શરવે દેવાદાર લોકોને એ મરનારનાં વકીલો અરજ કરેચજે તે દેવાદાર લોકોએ પોતાનુ દેવુ એ મરનાર નાં ઇશટેટ બાબતનુ હોઇતો તેનાઓ એ એ મરનારનાં વકીલો બીજી ખબર આપશે તેની અગાઉ ચુકાવી આપવુ કદાચ નહી ચુકાવી આપશે તો તે ઉપર કરીઆદી થશે—બીજુ એ મરનારનાં ઇશટેટનાં શરવે માંગણારાઓને એ મરનારનાં વકીલો અરજ કરેચજે તે માંગણારાઓએ પોતાનો હશાબ લખીને બી જી ખબર આપેઆની અગાઉ મોકલી દેવો—તા. ૧૫ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૨ *

જારજ લેલર પોતાની તથા મીશનર ઇંદરશનની વતી વકીલ.

Advertisement.

THE last Will & Testament of THOMAS CANNON GRAVENOR, late a Captain in the Honorable East India Company's Military service on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, whereof a copy with the exemplication of the prerogative Court of Canterbury was thereunto annexed, having been exhibited and proved before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, and Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits to the said deceased in any wise belonging or appertaining being, committed unto THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE, Esquire, the Executor in India therein nominated and appointed, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,

Bombay 22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of the Estate and effects, of SHAIK AHMED MUEDENBA ROYCE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to SARRAH BEBEE, of the same place, as the widow of the said deceased.

Bombay March 11, 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Ensign CHARLES CLUTTON, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 21st March 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by JOSEY WOODASUNKER JUGNASWER as Attorney of BAPOO CAWN bin SAHEB KAWN, the only lawful Son of SAHEB CAWN bin DAUD CAWN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, for Letters of Administration to the deceased's Estate. All persons in any manner concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters ad *Colligenda Bona*, or of administration with the Will annexed, in the Goods of JAMES DRUMMOND CAMPBELL Esq. late of Tabreez, deceased, may be granted to Messrs SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO. of Bombay, Merchants, as the Constituted Attornies of HENRY WILLOCK and JOHN GORMICK, Esqs. of Tabreez, the Executors appointed by the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d of March 1822.

MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of MAHOMED NUBBEE KHAWN, late of Shiraz, Mogul Merchant, deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIM bin MAHOMED NUBBEE KHAN, the Son of the said deceased—All persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will & Testament of JOHN BROUGH Esq. deceased, late a Captain in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to WILLIAM SPILLER Esq. the Executor in the said will named—All Persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN STEWART, Esquire, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to DAVID CARNEGIE STEWART, Esquire, the Executor in the said will named—All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late a Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Cadet Establishment of this presidency, deceased, having been granted to CRAWFORD McLEOD, the sole executor therein named, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated 22 March 1822

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of JOHN MACKESEY, Esquire, late Surgeon of His Majesty's sixty fifth Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 20th March 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH FEB. 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of June and 1st of August 1821.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 6th June 1821.

Para. 22d ***** We are desirous that it may be made known to our Servants, that the practice, to which, in several instances, individuals have resorted of coming to England to appeal to us from the decisions of our local Governments, is highly disapproved of by us, and will by no means tend to advance the objects of those who may in future adopt so irregular a course.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department dated the 1st August 1821.

Para. 9th We send herewith several printed Copies of an act of Parliament passed in the present Session Capt. 61 and to which the Royal assent was given on the 23d June last, by which all unclaimed shares of Prize money belonging to Officers and Soldiers in our Military service are appropriated to Lord Clive's Fund, and in like manner all unclaimed shares of prize money belonging to our Marine service, are appropriated to Poplar Hospital.

10th, By the latter part of the 3d Section of the Act, you are required to notify the provisions of this act in the way in which General Orders for the Army are usually published at our settlement of Bombay; we direct that such notification shall be published as early as possible after your receipt of this dispatch, and also that you publish Advertisements addressed to Prize Agents and all other persons who may be accountable for Prize money, apprizing them of the date when the provisions of the act shall have been published in General Orders, and that they are required by the act to deliver to your Secretary, without any further notice, correct accounts, verified upon oath, of the unclaimed money in their hands, with Lists of the names & descriptions of the persons to whom it belongs, and to pay such money into our Treasury within Six months after publication of the provisions of the act in General Orders.

11th, If the accounts which shall be delivered shall not be satisfactory, or if there shall be any improper delay in payment of the money, it will be your duty to resort to the measures which are provided by sections 5 and 7 of the act, to obtain full accounts and recover the sums which are appropriated to the Charitable institutions in question.

12th, You will attend to the 10th Section of the act by which all unclaimed shares of Prize money remaining in our Treasuries are to be carried over to the Credit of Lord Clive's Fund and Poplar Hospital; we direct that this shall be done with respect to the unclaimed money in the Treasury under your management, and you will remit to us annually the amount that comes into your possession, in consequence of the provisions of the act, either by Bills in our favor on the best terms procurable, or by Bullion.

Bombay Castle 6th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Promotion take place in the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Vice Lieutenant William Campbell deceased; viz.

Ensign Joseph Hale to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, from the 1st of March 1822.

Bombay Castle 7th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by Major General Cooke of Lieutenant Rankin Fort Adjutant at Surat, to act as Barrack master at that station, from the departure of Captain Brown, until the arrival of Lieutenant Thomas, who has been recently appointed to succeed to that situation.

Bombay Castle 8th March 1822.

Agreeably to the Tenor of the 10th Para. of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 1st. August 1821 published on the 28th ultimo, the following act of Parliament is published for general information, and all Prize Agents and other persons who may be accountable for prize money, the property of Officers of the Honorable Company's service on this Establishment, or their heirs, are hereby called upon to transmit to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, without any further notice, correct accounts, verified upon oath, of the unclaimed money in their hands, with Lists of the names and description of the persons to whom it belongs, and they are hereby further directed to pay such money into the General Treasury within six months from this date.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having called for the transmission of accounts & remittances connected with the intent of this act of Parliament, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the Parties concerned observe the utmost regularity and dispatch to enable the Government to meet the orders of the Court with the least practicable delay.

ANNO PRIMO & SEGUNDO,

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXI.

An Act to regulate the Appropriation of unclaimed Shares of Prize Money belonging to Soldiers or Seamen in the service of the *East India* Company.

[22*d June*, 1821.]

WHEREAS divers Sums of Money belonging to Officers and Soldiers employed in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, under and by virtue of divers Charters and Acts of Parliament, authorizing them to raise and maintain a Military Force in the *East Indies*, and other the parts mentioned in such Charters, or some of them; and divers other Sums of Money belonging to Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Ships hired by or belonging to the said United Company, which said several Sums of Money have arisen from, or have become distributable in respect of Services in War, now remain and are in the hands Prize Agents and other Persons; And whereas it is expedient that all Unclaimed Shares of such Money should be appropriated as hereinafter is provided; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

Prize Money belonging to Soldiers, remaining in Hands of Agents and others, to be paid over to the East India Company.

That all and every Shares and Share of Booty, Prize Money, Head Money, Bounty Money and Salvage Money, and of Money arisen from or distributable in respect of any Capture or other warlike Service whatsoever, belonging to Officers or Soldiers, or to any Officers or Soldier in, or having been in the Service of the said Company, in whatever Service the same may have accrued, now remaining in the Hands of any Prize Agent or Agents, or any other Person or Persons whomsoever, shall be paid over to the said United Company in *London*, or at any of their Settlements Abroad, according to the Residence of the Party or Parties paying the same, or as the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall direct; and all Sums of Money, when so paid over, shall be applied to the Fund established by the Right Honourable *Robert* late Lord *Clive*, for the Relief of Persons and the Widows of Persons in the Military Service of the said United Company, commonly called "Lord *Clive's* Fund," for the purpose and objects of the said Fund, according to the Rules and Regulations for the time being thereof; subject nevertheless to be refunded without Interest to any Person or Persons entitled to the same, and, establishing his, her, or their claim or claims thereto, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors of the said Company, or of the Governor and Council of the Settlement where the same shall have been paid over to the said Company.

Application of the Money so paid over.

Prize Money belonging to Seamen, in the Hands of Agents and others, to be paid over to the East India Company.

II. And be further enacted, That all and every Shares and Share of Booty, Prize Money, Head Money, Bounty Money and Salvage Money, and of Money arisen from or distributable in respect of any Capture or other warlike Service whatsoever, belonging to Commanders, Officers, Sailors or other Persons, or to any Commander, Officer, Sailor or other Person, serving or who may have served on board of any Ship or Vessel in the Service of the said Company, whether hired or belonging to the said Company, in whatsoever Service the same may have accrued, now remaining in the Hands of any Prize Agent or Agents, or any other Person or Persons whomsoever, shall be paid over to the said United Company in *London*, or at any of their Settlements Abroad, according to the Residence of the Party or Parties paying the same, or as the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall direct; and all Sums of Money when so paid over shall be applied to the Hospital Fund established for the Relief of Persons and Widows of Persons belonging to Ships and Vessels in the Service of the said United Company, commonly called "*Poplar* Hospital," for the Purposes and Objects of the said last-mentioned Fund, according to the Rules and Regulations for the Time being thereof; subject nevertheless to be refunded without Interest to any Person or Persons entitled to the same, and establishing his, her, or their Claim or Claims thereto, to the Satisfaction of the Court of Directors of the said Company, or of the Governor and Council of the Settlement where the same shall have been paid over to the said Company.

Application of such Money.

Times within which Payments are to be made.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all Money hereby directed to be paid over to the said United Company, and which shall be to be paid over in *London*, shall be paid within Six Calendar Months next after the passing of this Act; and all such Money which shall be to be paid over at any of the Settlements Abroad of the said United Company, shall be paid within Six Calendar Months next after the Government at the said Settlement respectively shall have caused the Provisions of this Act, in that respect, to be notified in the way in which General Orders for the Army are usually published at the said Settlements respectively.

Agents and other Persons to deliver upon Oath Accounts of unclaimed Shares.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all and every Person and Persons whomsoever, who are required by this Act to pay over any Money to the said United Company, shall and they are hereby required, without further Requisition or Notice, to deliver or cause to be delivered to the Secretary of the said United Company in *London*, or to the several Secretaries of the respective Governments at the Settlements Abroad where such Money shall be to be paid over to the said United Company respectively, a true and correct Account of all the Monies remaining in his or their Hands, and so to be paid over, with a List or Lists of the Names, Rank, Regiment, or other sufficient Description of the Persons entitled thereto, which Account and Lists shall be verified by the Affidavit on Oath of the Party or One of the Parties required to deliver the same, such Oath to be taken before any Magistrate or other Person authorized by any Court of Law or Equity to administer Oaths, and which Oath such Magistrate or other Person is hereby required to administer accordingly.

The Court of Directors and Governments Abroad empowered to call for general Prize Account on Oath.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon the reasonable Request and Notice of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and the Government of the Settlements of the said Company Abroad respectively, all & every Person & Persons whomsoever who are required by this Act to pay over any Money to the said United Company, shall make out and deliver or cause to be made out and delivered to the Secretaries of the said Court of Directors and of the said Governments respectively requiring the same full, true, and particular Accounts in Writing of all the Receipts, Payments, Dealings, and Transactions of such Person and Persons; and if they shall be Executors, Administrators, Agents, or Representatives, then full, true, and particular Accounts in Writing of their several Testators, Intestates, and Principals, any way relating to any Booty, Prize Money, or other Matter in respect of which such Money so to be paid over shall have arisen, with the Dates of all and every such Receipts, Payments, Dealings, and Transactions, and true and correct Lists and Descriptions of all Grants, Deeds, Writings, Books of Accounts, Letters, and Papers whatsoever, in the Custody or Power, or which ever shall have been in the Custody or Power of the Persons respectively required to make out and deliver the same, or of their respective Testators, Intestates, or Principals, any way relating to any such Booty, Prize Money, or other Matter; which Accounts and Lists shall be verified by Affidavit on Oath, to the best of the Knowledge, Information, and Belief of the Person or Persons required to make out and deliver the same, such Oath to be taken before any Magistrate or other Person authorized by any Court of Law or Equity to administer Oaths,—and which Oath such Magistrate or other Person is hereby required to administer accordingly; and all the Grants, Deeds, Writings, Books of Account, Letters, and Papers relating to the Matters aforesaid, and in the Custody or Power of the Person or Persons required to pay over any such Money as aforesaid, shall be produced and shewn at all reasonable Times at the Place or Places where such Grants, Deeds, Writings, Books of Account, Letters, and Papers, shall be usually kept and deposited, or in some other reasonable and convenient Manner, to such Person and Persons as the said Court of Directors or the said Governments respectively shall direct or authorize to inspect the same; and such Person and Persons shall have full Liberty to inspect, and take and cause to be taken such Copies, Extracts, and Abstracts thereof, as he or they, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governments respectively, shall see fit: Provided always, that this Act, or any thing herein contained, or the Production, Inspection, or Examination of the Accounts, Books, and Papers before mentioned, shall not in any way be deemed or construed to extend to open any Account which shall have been conclusively closed and settled by the Order, Judgment, Sentence, or Decree of any Court of competent Jurisdiction, or in any other Manner by which the Parties interested therein would have been concluded if this Act had not been passed, nor to prevent any Court of competent Jurisdiction to order any such Account to be opened, or to give Liberty for Surcharge or Falsification thereof, upon just Cause and Ground shewn for that Purpose.

Not to require Accounts which have been legally closed.

Persons taking false Oaths guilty of Perjury, and Persons suborning

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whosoever shall be convicted of making a false Oath touching any of the Matters directed or required by this Act to be testified on Oath, such Person or Persons so convicted as

liable to the Penalties of Perjury according to the Law of England.

aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and shall be liable to the Pains & Penalties to which Persons guilty of Perjury are liable by any Law in force in that Part of the United Kingdom called England; and if any Person shall corruptly procure or suborn any other Person or persons to swear falsely in any such Oath, such Person being duly convicted of such procuring and suborning, shall for every such Offence incur and suffer such Penalties, Forfeitures, Pains, and Disabilities, as Persons convicted of Perjury are respectively liable unto by any Law in force in the said Part of the said United Kingdom called England.

Power of Recovery of Monies directed to be paid over.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the said United Company shall have and be entitled to the same Rights, Powers, Remedies, and Methods of Suit at Law or in Equity, or by any Admiralty Process, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the said United Company in the several Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom and in the *East Indies*, and elsewhere soever, for Discovery and Recovery of the Monies hereby directed to be paid over to the said Company, as the original Owners thereof now have or are entitled to use or exercise;

Courts of Justice invested with the same Powers as they now have with respect to Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

and all Courts of law and Equity, and of Admiralty Jurisdiction, in the United Kingdom and in the *East Indies*, shall have and exercise the same Jurisdiction, Powers, and Authorities, for compelling all and every Person and Persons to account for and pay over the Monies hereby directed to be paid over to the said United Company, as any Court of Law or Equity, or of Admiralty Jurisdiction, may now lawfully exercise with respect to any unclaimed Balances payable to the Treasurers of *Greenwich* Hospital and *Chelsea* Hospital respectively, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, Usage, or Custom whatsoever; & that it shall and may be lawful to & for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and the several Governments of the Settlements Abroad of the said United Company, to exercise the same or the like Powers and Authorities for the Recovery of the Monies hereby directed to be paid over to the said United Company, as may now be exercised by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to Prize Money by the Treasurers of *Greenwich* Hospital and *Chelsea* Hospital respectively, so far as such Powers and Authorities extend to the Recovery by them, and the Discovery of unclaimed Shares of Prize Money due and belonging to any Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen in the Service of His Majesty, and shall be applicable to the Objects of this Act.

Court of Directors, &c. to exercise similar Authority to what may be exercised by the Treasurers of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

Not to affect the Interests of Chelsea or Greenwich Hospitals.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect the Royal Hospital for Soldiers at *Chelsea*, nor the Royal Hospital or Seamen at *Greenwich*, nor to take away, repeal, or diminish any Claim, Right, or Interest which by virtue of any Law or Laws now in force have been given or are now existing, or may hereafter by virtue of the said Acts become vested in the said Royal Hospitals or in the Treasurers thereof, for the Recovery of any unclaimed and forfeited Shares of Prize Money for the Benefit of the said Institutions or for the Benefit of the Person or Persons entitled to any unclaimed and forfeited Shares of Prize Money, but the same shall continue and remain in the said Commissioners and in the said Treasurers as if this Act had not been made.

Acquitting Persons paying over Prize Money.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all and every Persons and Persons, who shall pay over to the said Company, or to any other Person or Persons, by their Order or for their Use, any Sum or Sums of Money under the Provisions of this Act, shall, from and after such Payment, be absolutely acquitted and discharged from all Claims and Demands whatsoever of all and every other Person and Persons to the same Monies which shall be so paid over.

Application of Prize Monies remaining in the Hands of the East India Company.

X. And be it further enacted, That all unclaimed Shares of Booty, Prize Money, Head Money, Bounty Money, and Salvage Money, and of Money arisen from or distributable in respect of any Capture or other warlike Service whatsoever, belonging to Officers, and Soldiers, in the Service of the said Company, and to Commanders, Officers, Sailors, & other Persons serving on board such Ships as aforesaid, in the Service of the said United Company, and which now remain in the Hands of the said United Company, or in any of their Treasuries Abroad, shall forthwith be carried over by Order of the Court of Directors of the said Company, to the Credit of the said respective Funds, called "Lord Clive's Fund," and "*Poplar* Hospital;" to be applied to and for the Purposes and Objects of the said Funds respectively, in like Manner as the Monies herein-before directed to be paid to them are to be applied; and in case at any Time the Person or Persons originally entitled to the same, or their Representatives, shall establish their Claims thereto to the Satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, or of the Governor in Council of the Settlement where the same Money shall now remain, then the said Court of Directors shall cause the said Money to be refunded accordingly, and the same shall be brought back from the Fund to which it shall have been carried, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Expenses of carrying this Act into Execution to be rayed out of the Monies recovered.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all Expenses incurred or to be incurred in executing this Act and the Sums paid in remunerating the Officers or Persons employed on Behalf of the said United Company, for their Care, Pains, and Trouble in performing the Regulations and Directions thereof, shall, so far as the same relate to those Officers or Persons, be subject to the Discretion of the Court of Directors for managing the Affairs of the said Company, and shall be paid out of the Principal Monies to be recovered and discovered as aforesaid, on account of such Shares respectively: Provided nevertheless, that no Person employed by the said United Company in executing the Regulations of this Act, shall act as an Agent for Prizes, or be concerned directly or indirectly in the Business thereof, under the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds.

Persons employed by the Company not to act as Agents. Penalty 500l.

Not to prevent Persons trying Rights to Prize Money.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Person or Persons from resorting to any Remedy at Law or in Equity, against the said Company, for the Recovery of the Principal, without Interest, of any Money to which he, she, or they may be entitled, and which shall have been paid to the said United Company, or which shall have been carried over by the said Company to the Credit of either of the Funds herein-before mentioned, under the Directions of this Act; provided such Person or Persons shall have preferred his or their Claim thereto to the said Court of Directors, if such money shall have been paid over to the said Company in *England*, or shall have been carried over from their Funds at Home, or to the Governor in Council of the Presidency where the same shall have been paid or carried over, if paid over to the said Company, or carried over from their Funds in *India*, within Six Years after the same shall have been so paid or carried over, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Public Act.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act and shall be judicially taken Notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and others, without being specially pleaded.

Bombay Castle 12 *March* 1822.

Messrs Granville, John Griffith and Benjamin Phillipson, having reported their arrival at the Presidency, on board the ship George Home on the 2d Instant, and produced the Covenants of their appointment as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly from that date.

Captain Snodgrass, Assistant Commissary, is directed to assume charge, temporarily, of the Commissariate duties in the Southern Concan; and Captain Gibbon, sub-Assistant Commissary, is directed to return to his station at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 14*th March* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Troops and Departments at the several stations throughout the Deckan and Candeish, with the following exceptions, will be placed on Garrison allowances from the 1st of the ensuing month of April.

The Troops and Departments at Sholapore.

The Horse Artillery; at present stationed at Seroor, but properly belonging to the Force at Sholapore.

The General Officer Commanding the Division and his personal Staff.

The General Staff, considered as permanently attached to the Head Quarters of the Division, viz. the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General, inclusive of the Deputy Medical Store-keeper.

The Superintendent of Bazars.

The Survey Department.

The Commandant and Staff of the Artillery, are placed on the same footing in respect to allowances with those in the Surat Division of the Army, the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter Master being substituted for the field appointment of Brigade Major.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has, at the same time, been pleased to establish, from the 1st of next month, until further orders, the following Regulations authorizing compensation in money to be paid according to the annual tables A. B. C. to the Native Troops and Regimental followers under this Presidency, in Field and Garrison, whenever the undermentioned grains shall exceed their respective regulated prices as follows viz.t.

	Garrison Rate.	*Field Rate.*
Wheat flour coarse	15 Seers or 30 lbs. per Rupee,	12 Seers or 24 lbs. per Rupee.
Rice third sort	18½ Seers or 37 lbs. per Rupee,	11¼ Seers or 23½ lbs. per Rupee,
Badjaree	23½ Seers or 47 lbs. per Rupee,	16½ Seers or 33 lbs. per Rupee,

The Troops to be allowed one Pucka Seer or Two Pounds each man per day, Seapoy Boys and Regimental followers, half that quantity.

Compensation to be determined monthly by a Committee of the most experienced Officers to be assembled by Officers Commanding Division, Stations, or Battalions as the case may be, and with respect to small Detachments that will not admit of a Committee being formed, a certificate from the Collector or Magistrate of the district must be attached to the monthly bills for compensation, which in all cases must be framed upon a comparison of the daily average prices of grain in the Bazar throughout the month. Official returns of such daily prices being called for, and to be furnished by the Magistrates or Bazar Master.

In awarding compensation, the least expensive of the three grains above named to be taken; the average price of which grain, together with the rate of compensation to be paid, being published in Orders; attested copies of which Orders, are to be annexed to bills for this allowance. These bills to be preferred by Quarter Masters of corps, and pay-masters are to discharge them upon being vouched by a return signed by Adjutants, and countersigned by Commanding Officers.

FIELD RATE TABLE A.

When the average price of coarse Wheat Flour in the Field Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 24lbs. or 2-2 Rupees for 60lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows.

If 60lbs. of coarse Wheat Flour exceed 2½ Rupees, Compensation to be paid as follows.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. Cost.	2 2 60	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 3 20	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	2 3 80	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	3 0 40	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	3 1 00	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto,	3 1 60	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 2 20	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 2 80	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 3 40	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	4 0 00	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	4 0 60	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	4 1 20	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	4 1 80	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	4 2 40	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	4 3 00	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 3 60	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto,	5 0 20	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	5 0 80	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 80	2 3 16

GARRISON RATE TABLE A.

When the average market price of coarse Wheat Flour in the Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 15 Pucka Seers or 2 Rupees for 60lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows viz.

If 60 lbs. of coarse Wheat Flour exceed 2 Rupees, Compensation to be paid as follows, Field 2-2.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost,	2 0 60	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 1 20	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	2 1 80	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	2 2 40	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	3 3 00	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto,	2 3 60	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 0 20	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 0 80	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 1 40	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	3 2 00	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	3 2 60	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	3 3 20	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	3 3 80	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	4 0 40	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	4 1 00	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 1 60	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto,	4 2 20	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	4 2 80	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 80	2 3 16
Ditto,	4 3 40	ditto,	00 0 38	2 3 40	2 3 78
Ditto,	5 0 00	ditto,	00 0 40	3 0 00	3 0 40

FIELD RATE TABLE B.

When the average market price of Rice of the 3d sort in the Field bazar exceeds one Rupee for 33¼ lb. or 2 Rs. 2 qr. 20 rs. for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lb. of rice of the 3d sort exceed 2 Rupees 2 quarters 20 reas, Compensation to be paid.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost,	2 2 80	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	2 3 40	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	3 0 00	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	3 0 60	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto,	3 1 20	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto,	3 1 80	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto,	3 2 40	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	3 3 00	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	3 3 60	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	4 0 20	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	4 0 80	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	4 1 40	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	4 2 00	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	4 2 60	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	4 3 20	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 3 80	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto,	5 0 40	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	5 1 00	ditto,	00 0 36	2 2 80	2 3 16
Ditto,	5 1 60	ditto,	00 0 38	2 3 40	2 3 78
Ditto,	5 2 20	ditto,	00 0 40	3 0 00	3 0 40
Ditto,	5 2 80	ditto,	00 0 42	3 0 60	3 1 02

GARRISON RATE TABLE B.

When the average market price of Rice of the 3d sort in the Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 37½ lb. or 1 Rupee 2 quarters 40 reas for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lb. of Rice of the 3d sort exceed 1-2-40 Compensation to be paid.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost,	1 3 00	Compensation.	00 0 2	00 0 60	00 0 62
Ditto,	1 3 60	ditto,	00 0 4	00 1 20	00 1 24
Ditto,	2 0 20	ditto,	00 0 6	00 1 80	00 1 86
Ditto,	2 0 80	ditto,	00 0 8	00 2 40	00 2 48
Ditto	2 1 40	ditto,	00 0 10	00 3 00	00 3 10
Ditto	2 2 00	ditto,	00 0 12	00 3 60	00 3 72
Ditto	2 2 60	ditto,	00 0 14	1 0 20	1 0 34
Ditto,	2 3 20	ditto,	00 0 16	1 0 80	1 0 96
Ditto,	2 3 80	ditto,	00 0 18	1 1 40	1 1 58
Ditto,	3 0 40	ditto,	00 0 20	1 2 00	1 2 20
Ditto,	3 1 00	ditto,	00 0 22	1 2 60	1 2 82
Ditto,	3 1 60	ditto,	00 0 24	1 3 20	1 3 44
Ditto,	3 2 20	ditto,	00 0 26	1 3 80	2 0 06
Ditto,	3 2 80	ditto,	00 0 28	2 0 40	2 0 68
Ditto,	3 3 40	ditto,	00 0 30	2 1 00	2 1 30
Ditto,	4 0 00	ditto,	00 0 32	2 1 60	2 1 92
Ditto.	4 0 60	ditto,	00 0 34	2 2 20	2 2 54
Ditto,	4 1 20	ditto,	00 0 36		
Ditto,	4 1 80	ditto,			
Ditto,	4 2 40	ditto,			
Ditto,	4 3 00	ditto,			
Ditto,	4 3 60	ditto,			

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

FIELD RATE, TABLE C.

When the average market price of Badzaree in the Field Bazar exceeds one Rupee for 83 lb. or 1 Rs. 3 qr. 27 rs for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lb. of Badzaree exceed 1 Rs. 3 qr. 27, Compensation to be paid as follows.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb cost.	1 1 87	Compensation.	00 0 2	0 60	0 62
Ditto,	2 0 47	ditto,	00 0 4	1 20	1 24
Ditto,	2 1 07	ditto,	00 0 6	1 80	1 86
Ditto,	2 1 67	ditto,	00 0 8	2 40	2 48
Ditto,	2 2 27	ditto,	00 0 10	3 00	3 10
Ditto,	2 2 87	ditto,	00 0 12	3 60	3 72
Ditto,	2 3 47	ditto,	00 0 14	4 20	4 34
Ditto,	3 0 07	ditto,	00 0 16	4 80	4 96
Ditto,	3 0 67	ditto,	00 0 18	5 40	5 58
Ditto,	3 1 27	ditto,	00 0 20	6 00	6 20
Ditto,	3 1 87	ditto,	00 0 22	6 60	6 82
Ditto,	3 2 47	ditto,	00 0 24	7 20	7 44
Ditto,	3 3 07	ditto,	00 0 26	7 80	8 06
Ditto,	3 3 67	ditto,	00 0 28	8 40	8 68
Ditto,	4 0 27	ditto,	00 0 30	9 00	9 30
Ditto,	4 0 87	ditto,	00 0 32	9 60	9 92
Ditto,	4 1 47	ditto,	00 0 34	10 20	10 54
Ditto,	4 2 07	ditto,	00 0 36	10 80	11 16
Ditto,	4 2 67	ditto,	00 0 38	11 40	11 78
Ditto,	4 3 27	ditto,	00 0 40	12 00	12 40

GARRISON RATE, TABLE C.

When the average market price of Badzaree in the bazar exceed one Rupee for 47 lb. or 1 Rupee 1 quarter 10 reas for 60 lbs. Compensation will be paid as follows, viz.

If 60 lbs. of Badzaree exceed 1 1 10, Compensation to be paid as follows.			Per day.	per month of 30 days.	per month of 31 days.
If 60 lb. cost,	1 1 70	Compensation.	00 0 2	0 60	0 62
Ditto,	1 2 30	ditto,	00 0 4	1 20	1 24
Ditto,	1 2 90	ditto,	00 0 6	1 80	1 86
Ditto,	1 3 50	ditto,	00 0 8	2 40	2 48
Ditto,	2 0 10	ditto,	00 0 10	3 00	3 10
Ditto,	2 0 70	ditto,	00 0 12	3 60	3 72
Ditto,	2 1 30	ditto,	00 0 14	4 20	4 34
Ditto,	2 1 90	ditto,	00 0 16	4 80	4 96
Ditto,	2 2 50	ditto,	00 0 18	5 40	5 58
Ditto,	2 3 10	ditto,	00 0 20	6 00	6 20
Ditto,	2 3 70	ditto,	00 0 22	6 60	6 82
Ditto,	3 0 30	ditto,	00 0 24	7 20	7 44
Ditto,	3 0 90	ditto,	00 0 26	7 80	8 06
Ditto,	3 1 50	ditto,	00 0 28	8 40	8 68
Ditto,	3 2 10	ditto,	00 0 30	9 00	9 30
Ditto,	3 2 70	ditto,	00 0 32	9 60	9 92
Ditto,	3 3 30	ditto,	00 0 34	10 20	10 54
Ditto,	3 3 90	ditto,	00 0 36	10 80	11 16
Ditto,	4 0 50	ditto,	00 0 38	11 40	11 78
Ditto,	4 1 10	ditto,	00 0 40	12 00	12 40
Ditto,	4 1 70	ditto,	00 0 42	12 60	13 02
Ditto,	4 2 30	ditto,	00 0 44	13 20	13 64
Ditto,	4 2 90	ditto,	00 0 46	13 80	14 26

Bombay Castle 8th March 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Powell having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the Guzerat, or North Eastern Division, all the existing appointments for Vaccination within the limits of that Division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of this month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulation of 20th October last.

Bombay Castle 12th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 12th September and Copy of Para, dated the 5th of Oct. 1821, which will be inserted in the next Military General letter to Bombay.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 12th September 1821.

Para. 4th We have permitted Captain Robert M. Grindlay, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Service from the 20th December 1820.

5th, Lieutenant George Jervis, has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

6th, We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons. Their rank will be settled at a future time; viz.

Alexander John Robertson M.D.

Mr. Granville John Griffith.

Copy of Para dated the [illegible] October 1821, which will be inserted in the [illegible] Military General letter from the Honorable [illegible] Directors of Bombay.

The Furlough for one year, which you granted to Lieutenant E. W. Jones of your Establishment, to commence from the date of his embarkation for England, has been extended by us to two years from that date.

We have permitted Captain Edward M. Wood, to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

Bombay Castle 13th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments viz. Assistant Surgeon Todd, to be Vaccinator in the Deckan Division.

Mr. Glen to be Assistant Surgeon to the Residency at Bushire.

Assistant Surgeon Mack to be Surgeon to the Zillah of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle 14th March 1822.

Lieutenant J. G. Rorison of the 2d Battalion, of Madras Pioneers, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate with leave of absence for a period of eight months.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. M. Cooke, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Cooke, during the time that Capt. Ogilvie may officiate as Provincial Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army.

Authentic information having been received of the following resignation and death viz.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major of Engineers William Cowper, retired—16th December 1818.

Captain R. M. Grindlay 7th Regiment Native Infantry retired.—20th December 1820.

Captain Peter Breton, Artillery, retired 7th March 1821.

Captain Joseph Smith, 11th Regt. N. I. died.—22d June 1821.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations are, in consequence, made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

ARTILLERY.

Adjustment of Rank,

Captain A. A. Auldjo to take rank vice Breton retired.—Date of rank 8th March 1821.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant John Johnson to be Captain vice Hardy Promoted.—Date of Rank 14th May 1821.

Corps of Engineers.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major of Engineers William Cowper, having retired on the 16th December 1818, prior to his promotion on the 1st of April 1819, his Commission of Major to be cancelled, and Brevet Major and Captain Robert Bentley to be promoted upon the supernumerary list in his stead to Major in that Corps.—Rank 1st April 1819.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain Lieutenant Nuthall, Lieutenant John Jopp, and Ensign Samuel Hemmant to take rank vice Captain Cowper retired.—Dated 16th December 1818.

Lieutenant John McLeod to take rank vice Richards deceased.—Date of rank 20th January 1819.

Ensign Francis Oulram's Commission to be dated, 6th April 1819.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Robert Gordon to be Captain on the Augmentation.—Date of rank 1st April 1819.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant William Tate, to take rank vice Gordon promoted.—Date of rank 1st April 1819.

PROMOTION.

Ensign Charles Waddington to be Lieutenant vice Price Killed.—Date of rank 10th November 1820.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain E. M. Wood to take rank vice Grindlay retired.—Date of rank 21st December 1820.

Lieutenant S. C. Spence to take rank.—Date of rank 3d January 1821.

Lieutenant Richard Hutt to take rank vice Durie deceased.—Date of rank 10th June 1821.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Henry Pottinger to be Captain of a Company vice Stewart deceased.—Date of rank 15th October [illegible]

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant M. Thackthwaite to take rank vice Pottinger promoted.—Date of rank [illegible] Oct. 1821.

PROMOTION.

Ensign George W. Oakes to be Lieutenant vice C. B. Parker, deceased,—Date of rank 4th Dec. 1821.

11TH REGIMENT N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain Robert William [illegible] and Lieut Carlyle Clarke, who were promoted by the General Order 19th January, 1822, to rank vice Smith deceased,—Date of Rank 23d [illegible] 1821.

The Commissions of the undermentioned officers posted to Regiments on the 10th of May last, are to be dated as follows.

" Lieut. John. Hume, to take rank dated,—21st. Feb. 1821.

" Frederick Graham,—3d. Ditto 1821.

" George Olive,—8 Do.

" John Skardon Ramsay,—14th Do.

" Thomas Brown,—17th do.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. W. K. Sealy of the Horse Artillery, to the situation of Commissary of stores at Baroda.

Bombay Castle 19th March 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Phillipson, is directed to proceed down the Coast on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Ernaad, under instructions which he will receive from the Medical Board.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign John Cooper of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. to proceed on furlough to England for one year on urgent private affairs, under the conditions specified in the Hon'ble Court's commands of the 26th August 1818, published to the army on the 23rd August 1819.

Lieutenant G. Mackintosh, of the 11th Regiment N. I. having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter on the Hindoostanee language, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter to the 2d Extra Battalion, while it may continue at the Presidency, or until further orders, upon the allowance of sixty two Rupees monthly.

Lieutenant Bell, Comd the Escort of the Political Agent in Kattywar, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs for a period of six weeks.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. HENDERSON

Sect. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY

Saturday 16th March 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief desires to express his approbation of the Conduct of the Troops who assisted in checking the progress of the fire which unfortunately took place yesterday near the Marine Battalion Lines.

The Attendance of the Flank Companies of the Bombay Regiment under the Adjutant, and of the Battalions in Garrison under their Commanding Officers, appears to have been prompt, and the exertions of both Officers and men most efficient, but the energy and activity of the European Soldiers were particularly conspicuous at a Crisis of much danger to the public and private property in the vicinity.

The Fire Engines were sent to the spot and worked with promptitude and effect, and considering the extent of the Mischief which might have ensued but for the measures immediately adopted and the ready attention paid to orders by the Soldiers, His Excellency considers it due to the European and Native Officers and to the Troops under their Orders to record his Sense of the praise worthy alacrity and exertions manifested on the occasion, and which he will do himself the honor of reporting to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

His Excellency authorizes an Extra Dram to be issued gratis to the Men of the Bombay Regiment.

D. LEIGHTON

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

The Goa Gazette of the 9th March states, that the sloop of war Leconia sailed on the morning of the 5th for Rio de Janeiro, having on board H. E. the Count of Rio Pardo, the 3 deputies of the province—Dr. Antonio Jose de Lima Leitaõ, Bernardo Peres da Silva and Constancio Roque da Costa; the Bishop of Cocuim and Lieut. Colonel Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Art.

Letters from Mocha dated 4th December last mention the safe arrival there on the 2d of the H. C. cruiser Antelope, and that Colonel Houston and Major Tovey were to proceed the following day for Cosseir.

The Eliza, from the Isle of France was off Cannanore on the 9th inst.

The Opium sale at Calcutta on the 1st instant went off at higher rates even than the preceding sales, the average price being about Sicca Rupees 4500 per Chest.

A ship from the Northward was standing for the harbour on Sunday yesterday.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. G. T. Sadlier H. M. 17th Regt.; Capt. Reays, H. M. 17th Regt.; Capt. J. Johnson Horse Artly.; Lieut. and Adjt. W. [illegible] Fearnam 1st 7th Regt.; Capt. C. Ovens Survey Dept.; Major Hutchison 47th Regt.; Capt. W. Leslie Bengal Est.; Lieut. Robert King 1st 2d Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign T. [illegible] Jervis Engineers; Ensign W. H. Short 2d 3d Regt.; Capt. J. Shadgrass 5th Regt.; Capt. J. T. Reays 17th Regt.; Lieut. C. R. W. Jones 1st 8th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 19th Ship Eliza, Captain B. S. Woodhead, from Persian Gulph.

Do. 20th Ketch Shaw Byramgore, Captain W. A. Smith, from Siam left 13th January 1822.

Do. do. Brig Hamoody, Nacqudah Goolam bin Mahomed, from Pulo Penang.

Do. 21st Portuguese Ship Fenix, Captain Manoel Francisco Marques, from Macao left 12th Oct. 1821.

Passengers per Eliza, J. Lyons, [illegible] Tosh and J. Higins.

DEPARTURES.—March 16th Ship Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, to Calcutta.

Do. 18th Imaum Ship Wootmany, Nacqudah Rashid, to Mangalore.

Do. 19th Portuguese Ship Castro (formerly the Conde de Rio Pardo), Commander Angelo Antonio Fernandes, to Damaun.

Do. 21st Ship Hydroos, Nacqudah Aboobucker, to Cananore.

Do. 22d Brig Pigeon, Captain Thomas Skene, to Kishme.

Do. do. H. C's Timber Ship Ernaad, Commander D. Jones, to Malabar Coast.

Passenger by Carron, Wm. Finney Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 5th, Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Conyngaam, from London 9th, and Madeira 22d October, and Cape of Good Hope 23d December.

March 6th, Ship Aram, J. Daniel from Rangoon 23d February.

DEPARTURES.—March 4th, Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

March 3d, Ship Catherine, W. Knox, for Covelong.

4th, Bark George, J. Poulson, for the Malabar Coast.

5th, American Ship Sally, Charles Butody, for Pondicherry and Boston.

Do. Ship Fame, W. Clarke, for the Cape and London.

Do. Ship Abberton, Thomas Gilpin, for London.

7th, H. M. Ship Samarang, Captain J. A. Campbell, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Conyngham.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship David Clark of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves.
American Brig Virginia, Davis.
Ship Aram, J. Daniel.
Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo.
Cutter Ida, P. Lurned.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25, Caroline E. Wagnard, from Chittagong Feb. 18.

Do. do. Mew J. A. D'Coil, from Chittagong Feb. 20.

Do. do. Mocha Churbra Nacoda, from Mergui Feb. 1.

Feb. 27, Indus J. Day from Singapore Feb. 2.

Do. 28, Seaflower W. Spiers, from Singapore, January, 29.

Do. 28, Mahomed Shaw, D. Oliver, from Rangoon February 4.

Do. do. La Zelie Engenie, Legallais from Bourbon Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.—27th Indian Oak, J. Reid for Eastward.

Do. do. Sky Lark J. R. Court for Penang.

March 1st, Triton J. Templeton for South America.

Do. Do. Albion W. Swanson, for Liverpool.

Do. do. Futta Robomo Shaik Mahomed for Bussorah.

Passengers by the Ship Palmira, Captain Lamb, from Calcutta to Penang—Mrs. Blunt, John Trotter, Esq. Dr. Rutherford, John Hunter, Esq.—Blunter, Esq. Dr. Rutherford, R. P. Fulcher, 20th N. I. Esq. H. C. C. S., Lieut. and W. Balhetchet, Esq.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Rose and Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Per Rose, Capt. in T. McTagg rt.—Mrs. Taylor, Miss Stewart, W. Morton, Esq a civil Servant on the Establishment, J. W. Taylor, Esq. Lieutenant Moore, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment in charge of Invalids; Messrs J. Williamson, and Robert Lowe, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. W. B. Coles, late 3d Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Bridgewater; Mr. Joseph Langford, Mr. J. Grimstick.—Children: Masters John Vaughn, James Falconer, Thomas William Gonter, James Taylor, and William Taylor; Misses Margaret Eliza Ewing, Eliza Emelia Campbell, Hannah Sophia Gonter, and Amelia Moore.

Per Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Christopher Biden.—Mrs. Nicolls, Mrs. Chapman, The Honorable James Stuart, Esq. W. Monckton, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment; Major General Nicoll, Captain B. Duncan, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment in charge of Invalids; Captain W. S. Webb, 24th Regiment of Native Infantry; Captain Gage, Lieutenant R. S. W. Morland, of the Honorable Company's Artillery; Lieutenant J. Graham 25th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenant Clerk, Lieutenant Elkin, Mr. P. J. Smit, Surgeon of His Majesty's 8th Dragoons; D. Heming, Esq. Mr. Paul Henry Forbor, and Mrs. John Mee—Children, Masters William Hartley, D. G. Gordon, Francis Hasting Nicolls, Frederick Wilshire Chapman, and W. James Turquand; Misses Margaret Mooney, Anne Drysdale, Henrietta, Eliza Tucker, Emily Nicolls, Louisa Nicolls, Augusta Nicolls, Frances Nicolls, and Maria Turquand.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At the Parsonage, Kirkee, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of the Revd. Samuel Payne, of a son.

On Saturday the 16th Instant the Lady of Mr. Stephen John Cook, of Twin Daughters.

On the 20th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Newhouse of H. M. 65th Regt. of a son.

DEATH.—At Port Louis, On the 1st. Nov. Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of William Milburn Esq. in the 21st year of her age.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Masulipatam, on the 23d February, Major William Hankins, of the 22d N. I. to Miss S. M. Chaves.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 26th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Calder, Fort Adjutant, of a Son.

At Coimbatoor, on the 17th February, the Lady of John Sullivan. Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 23d February, Mr. Richard Powney, aged 26 years.

At Fort St. George, on the 1st of March, the infant Daughter of Lieut. Simkins, H. M's. 31th.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—the 27th Feb. Lieutenant J. Augustus Sch ich, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Meik, Esq Member of the Medical Board.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th Feb. Mrs. Stocker, wife of Mr. William Stocker, Builder and Surveyor, of a Daughter

On the 18th February, Mrs. W. Barrington, of a daughter.

On the 20th February, Mrs. J. Stuart, of a daughter.

On 21th Feb. at Entally, the Lady of the late Captain Lewis Grant, of the 2nd 7th N. I. of a Son

At Kidderpore, on the 18th February, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq C. S. of a daughter

DEATHS. On the 20th Feb. Mr. Robert Stores, Assistant in the Commissariat Department, aged 26 years, sincerely regreted by all who knew him. He has left his disconsolate Widow and a Child, to mourn his irreparable loss.

On the 22d Feb. Mr Thomas Davidson, Indigo planter, aged 40 years.

On the 22d Feb the infant Daughter of Mr. J. Stuart.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th Feb. Madame Ravier, the wife of the Honourable Mr. Ravier, aged 48 years and 1 month.

On the 28th Feb after a lingering and painful illness, Capt Edward Stodd Commander of the Ship Harriet, aged 27 years, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his relations and friends.

Madras Intelligence.

We have at last the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the long-expected Ship Henry Porcher, Captain Conyngham.—She anchored in the roads yesterday evening, having left London on the 9th, and Madeira the 22d Oct. and the Cape the 23d Dec.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

For Madras—Mrs. Newbolt; Mrs. Ormby; Miss Elizabeth Chinnery; Miss L. Maidman; John Digby Newbolt, Esq H. C. S. Service; Mr. Babington, Writer; Mr. Wm. Lewis, Writer; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wm. Pavin.—Messrs James Blair Preston, A. E. Byam, Richard Lambert, John Mann, and Robt. Grant Carmichael, Cadets—John Elmore, Esq. returning to India.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Steer, Mrs. Speed, Miss Mary Laing, Miss F. Wilkinson, Miss A. E. Watson, Mr. J. Forrest, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Robert Graham, do. Mr. E. Madder, and Mr. H. M. Pippen, Cadets of Artillery; Mr. J. A. Fairhead, and Mr. F. Moore, Cadets of Infantry; Mr. J. Gordon and Mr. James Harrison—Master F. Steer.

From the Cape.—Henry Colebrooke, Esq. Captain J. Fairfax, H. E. I. C. Service, and Mr. Alexander Elmore.

[*Sup. to the Mad. Gaz. 6th March*

The homeward-bound Ships Fame & Abberton took their departure for England on Tuesday evening—and H. M. Ship Samarang on Thursday. We have already noticed the Passengers on the latter Vessel—those proceeding on the former are as follows.

Per Fame, Captain Clarke—Mrs. Owen and child, Mrs. Mosse and children; Mrs. Bankes and Children; two Misses Molesworth, two Misses Nicholls; G. F. Farewell, Esq Doctor Owen, Captain Mosse; 32 Invalids of H. M. Forces, and 1 Charter Party Passenger.

Per Abberton, Captain Gilpin.—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Church and two children, Miss Stevenson, Major-General Forbes, Rev. Mr. Church, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 5 children, and 1 Charter Party Passenger.

On the first day's drawing of the present Government Lottery, the following were the fortunate Tickets.

No. 9275 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1587 and 8160, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 181 484 1711 and 9382, Prizes of 500 Rs. each.

The Drawing will continue and conclude this morning. The Wheel is rich, as no considerable Prize turned up on Thursday. The following is an abstract of the Prizes still in the Wheel.

1 Prize of 20,000 Rupees. 8 of 500
1 ..... of 8,000 ..... 21 of 100 and
2 ..... of 4,000 ..... 412 of 50
1 ..... of 2,000 .....
4 ..... of 1,000 .....

A few Tickets remain unsold, and may be had on application at the Lottery Office until 11 o'clock this forenoon, at the usual price of 35 Rupees.

[*Madras Gazette 9th March.*

ARRIVALS AT THIS PRESIDENCY.—Major W. W. Coultman, 53d Regiment; Major T. Fraser, 6th Bengal N. I.; Assistant Surgeon J. Hay, Travancore Subsidiary Force; Lieutenant J. G. Proby, Engineers; Lieutenant C. Bennet, 1st Battalion 12 N. I.; Assistant Surgeon Humphreys, 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry; Quarter Master Blackie, 55d Regiment.

DEPARTURE.—Captain J. S. Foote, Major of Brigade.

Calcutta Intelligence.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28 1822.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1822.—[SELL.

Rs. As.		Rs. An.
Prem.	Six per Cent.	Prem
1813 to 1820 20 8	Loan Obligation.	20 0
13 8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	13. 0

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

FORT WILLIAM,

THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to nominate W. B. Bayley, Esq. one of the Senior Merchants in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England (until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known) to supply the vacancy in the Council of Fort William occasioned by the departure of the Hon'ble James Stuart, Esq. for Europe; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, agreeable to the Provisions contained in the 33 Geo. III. C. 52, has called the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. to take his seat in Council accordingly, and the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. has in obedience thereto, this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the Council of Fort William, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of the Fort.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

Mr. C. Lushington, to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department.

Mr. H. Chastenay, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Persian Department.

Head Quarters, Calcutta: 22d *Feb.* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A communication having recently been received from the Lords, the Post Masters General, it appears, that the Act 59, Geo. 3d (1819,) repeals the Act 55 of Geo. 3d, but is silent regarding Soldiers serving in the East Indies, who consequently are left, as before, without any defined privilege as to the receipt or transmission of their Letters from, or to England. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is therefore pleased to rescind his General Orders No. 2044, dated 13th June 1820, directing at the same time that the money now in deposit with the Post Master General agreeably to the rule laid down in the General Orders above quoted, be considered as having been applied towards defraying in part the expense of transit to England of the Letters for which such deposit was made.

On the suggestion of the Post Master General at this Presidency, Government has been pleased to sanction a regulation of which the following is an Extract, respecting the transmission of Soldiers' Letters to England, which His Excellency the Commander in Chief has much pleasure in publishing for the information of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India.

"That pending the enactment of a new Law, Post Masters General at the several Presidencies shall make up, as usual, separate Packets of Soldiers' single Letters, duly certified as by such their Commanding Officers, for transmission by the regular Indiamen only, & to be delivered at the General Post Office, London, free of all premium to the Commanders of Ships, but that a discretioney power be at the same time given for the occasional transmission of such Packets by any other Ship, the Commander of which may consent to receive and convey them free of charge, giving a receipt to that effect."

While the foregoing Regulation exempts the Soldier in India from the trifle otherwise chargeable on all single Letters to England, it does not delay individuals forwarding their Letters by any specified Ship, or by the earliest conveyance, care being taken that Letters so intended to be transmitted, do not bear on their covers the words "Soldier's Letters," otherwise they would of course be placed in the Packet making up for transmission by the regular Indiamen.

Their Excellencies General Sir Alexander Campbell, and Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, will be pleased to communicate on the foregoing subject with the Governments of Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, in view to one general system being adopted towards His Majesty's Troops throughout India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

We are glad to observe that the Transit Telegraph System, which has been introduced with so much effect, is operating successfully on all the points of the compass, aided by the by the plan of the four grand divisions adopted at the General Post Office, which is indeed in all its various departments on a scale worthy of this great settlement.

Bible Society.—On Wednesday last the Anniversary Meeting of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Town Hall. Mr. J. P. Larkins, in the absence of Mr. Udny the President, was called to the Chair, when the report of the proceedings of the Committee was read. It appears from this report, which afforded general satisfaction, that upwards of seventeen thousand copies of the Scriptures in different languages, have been issued by the Society during the past year.

We regret, however to observe that the funds of the Society are at present exhausted, but we trust that when the ever active benevolence of the zealous promoters of this institution, and the admirable purposes for which it was established, are duly considered the future patronage of the public will not be wanting. W. B. Bayley, Esq. was elected a Vice President, in the room of Sir Edward East, and E. A. Newton, Esq. a member of the committee, in the room of Mr. Bayley. Dr. M. Lumsden and Major J. W. Taylor were also nominated to the Committee, with the special view of forming a more efficient arrangement for conducting the translations.

A letter from the Cape dated the 14th of November, is said to contain the following disastrous information. "Two vessels have been lost since our arrival here—the Waterloo and Neptune, both English."

[*Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 28, 1822.

We have letters from the Governor General's Camp of the 21st instant, and are happy to state that Lady Hastings had quite recovered from her recent indisposition. The party had failed in their attempts to see the Leopards after which they had gone, in consequence of the great thickness of the Jungle. They had however killed two hogs that morning, and seen a number of Chinkins. The Governor General may be expected in town to-day or to-morrow. Part of his Lordship's suite has already arrived. They had had a North wester and heavy rain in Camp.

Beng. Hurk. Feb. 26, 1822.

The Ukhbars of Dehli from 3d to 10th February 1822, give no particular News save a detail of the occurences of the King's Court, which are not interesting enough for insertion. It also states the Resident having proceeded to Kurnaul for some Political purposes.

The Ukhbars of Gwalior to the end of January 1822, give us the interesting News of the conclusion of Peace, and the execution of a Treaty between the British Government and the Kotah Chieftain, which relinquishes the right of five annas in the rupee from the entire Revenue of the Country, to the Hon'ble East India Company, reserving eleven annas for the Rajah.

The Ukhbars from Cabul to the end of December, 1821, report, that the Nawab Mohumud Uzsem Khan is still there. Hurcarrahs from Hirah having arrived, mention the march of the Prince Ramran towards Cabul, under a promise of a Military aid from the King of Iran. Hurcarrahs from Cashmeer have brought intelligence of the rebellion of of nearly 3 or 4000 Zumeendars, and of their having given battle to the Nazim, but were defeated. Surdar Dost Mohummud Khan had come to pay his respects to the Court at Cabul, but on suspicion of allegiance with Runjeet Sing of Lahore, was confined.

The Ukhbars from the camp of Runjeet Sing up to the 22d January 1822, state it's march from Dehrey, Ghazee Khan, towards Bhawulpore, and of a Purwannah having been sent to Meer Abdoolla in charge of the Magazine, directing him to attend with certain Artillery Pieces and Magazine Stores.

An exorbitant demand of an immediate payment of 1,50,000 Rupees and of giving 4 of the best horses, and of entering into an engagement to pay thenceforward the sum of Eleven Lacks of Rupees annually, was made through the medium of his Weekeel on the Nuwab Mohummud Sadig Khan of Bhawulpore, by Runjee Sing with a threat, that if he refused to acquiesce in these terms, an Army would be sent against him. Eventually however, the payment of 6 Lacks of Rupees was agreed upon for the Countries of Dehrey, Ghazee Khan, Bhawulpore, and the Territories this side the River Setledge; as also a present of four of the best Horses. The City of Dehrey, Ghazee Khan is one of the most populous and agreeably situated places in that part of the Country. The Air is very healthy and the interior abounds with innumerable Date Trees, and the population of the Town consist of rich Muhajuns and Dooriamies.—The Camp afterwards moved to Moultan, where the rich Bankers presented the Rajah with very costly grifts. The Ukkbars from Umrutsur state the arrival of Runjeet Sing's Camp at Lahore.

Beng. Hurk. Feb. 27, 1822.

Camp before Mahore.—A Letter from this quarter, dated February 3, states that one Ragoze, the Mookuddum of Kusbah of Mahore, having possessed himself by force of the Fort of that name, which was occupied by a party of Troops belonging to the Aumil of Akalah, Sir John Gordon was dispatched with the Ellichpore Horse on the morning of the 1st of February, and reached the place from which the Letter is dated, on the night of the 2nd, after a march of 70 miles. Ragoze is said to have a party of 250 men, chiefly Arab, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and in no want of ammunition. The walls of the Gurhee are very high and thick, flanked by bastions, and not possible to be carried by assault. The Konte Poorna River runs along its west face. It appears that unless they surrendered in the course of the day, to the summons sent into them, orders would be dispatched for guns and infantry to attack the place. As, however, they were so surrounded by the Horse as to prevent the escape of those within, and an attack would be sure to be destructive to them, it was thought that they would surrender before the Force appeared.

Cal. Jour. Feb. 25.

Change in the wheather.—There has been an unexpected and pleasing change in the weather within the last three days From cloudy and thick, the atmosphere has become clear and serene, and the air from being hot and damp has become cold, dry, and delightful. We owe this favorable change to several heavy falls of rain to the Northward. Our letters tell us much rain has fallen in the Kishnagur district; and [redacted] have happened in the late accounts from Ca[redacted] River had risen [redacted] greater than had happened [redacted] season in the memory of man.—John Bull.

Cal. Jour. Feb. 26, 1822.

By the arrival of the Brig Indus, Captain Day, from Sincapore and Saim, we learn that the Embassy under M. Crawfurd had reached the first place, and that the persons accompanying it were all well at the date of her departure, the 2d of February. One letter that we have seen mentions that the state of affairs in Siam was tranquil and highly favorable to the Success of the Embassy; another mentions that the Siamese were going to war with the Birmah, and that as to the English Mi[redacted] jealousy would oppose many obsta[redacted] progress. Of this we are persua[redacted] whatever can be accomplished by [redacted] ability, will be effected by the able [redacted] to whom it is entrusted.

Cal. Jour. Feb. 2[redacted]

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1821.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The accounts from Turkey are important. The regular mail, which arrived on Monday, brought advices from Constantinople to the 25th ultimo, and from Smyrna to the 17th of the same month. At the former place the ultimatum of the Emperor Alexander was publicly made known about the 20th, and its contents, which are in substance as follows, had excited considerable anxiety, particularly among the Turkish population, who are said to have expressed the utmost indignation at what they call the unjust hardship of the terms. The Emperor of Russia exacts.—

1st. The evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia in favour of Russia.

2dly. Amnesty to the Greeks.

3dly. Free navigation of the Dardanelles full and complete.

4thly. A Full and complete indemnification to the Greeks for the loss of property already destroyed, and security against any future destruction.

5ly. Complete repair of the Greek Churches, & re-establishment of the Greek religion. And.

6thly. A public and open apology to Baron Strogonoff, for the continued insults which the Porte had offered him.

A period of eight days only was allowed to answer this demand from the Court of St. Petersburgh.

On the arrival of the depatches containing the ultimatum, at Constantinople, the Divan was immediately assembled, and continued in close conference until the 25th, the date of the last letters from that capital, when all the European Ambassadors, with the exception of Baron Strogonoff, had been summoned to attend the deliberations. As, on the next day, the time allowed by Alexander would expire, it was surmised that this conference had been sought, for the purpose of ascertaining from Lord Strangford and the other Ambassadors, whether, in the event of a war between the two Powers, any assistance was to be expected by Selim, from the Courts which they respectively represented.

The accounts from Smyrna state, that the Turkish fleet, consisting of 80 sail of vessels, had arrived off Samos, and that a body of troops had left Smyrna to co-operate in the attack upon that island. They mention in general terms, that a very sanguinary battle had taken place between the Greeks and the Turks at Salonica, which had been followed by dreadful massacres by the latter, from which we may infer, that the account previously received of the capture of that city by the Greeks must have been incorrect. At Candia it appears that the Turks commenced a murderous attack upon the Greeks, but that the latter defended themselves with great bravery, and that a civil war was raging with desolating fury.

The situation of Smyrna was very deplorable; murders were daily perpetrated in the face of day, and every sort of outrage was committed by the Turks, without any attempt on the part of the constituted authorities to suppress or punish them. It was given out, however that some functionaries, endowed with extraordinary powers, might be soon expected from Constantinople, who would restore tranquillity, and afford protection and security to the lives and property of the inhabitants.

Accounts from Alexandria to the 30th of June, state that the Pacha of Egypt was on the point of sailing, with 60 sail of vessels, well manned and equipped, to join the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago.

On this intelligence being made known in the City, the funds immediately underwent a decline, and at the close of the market they were nearly one per cent. worse.

RESULT OF THE NEGOCIATION.

Intelligence of much importance arrived on Friday from Turkey. Dispatched by the Levant Company, communicating the favourable result of the negociation between the Russian & Ottoman Governments. They were brought by express from Vienna, from whence they were transmitted by regular course of post, & are dated the 30th of July.

It will be seen above that the period allowed to the Porte for deliberating on the conditions prescribed by the Emperor Alexander, expired on the 26th of July. On that day, Baron Strogonoff repaired to the Divan, and demanded an answer to the terms offered by his Court. His conduct on this occasion is represented as being more offensive than even upon that of his transmitting the ultimatum to the Divan. The Grand Seignior, however, forbore to notice it, and most politely informed him, that in consequence of the very important nature of the subject, and of the deliberations to which it had given rise in the Grand Council, the reply to his Sovereign's demand had not been completely prepared until a much later period than had been expected, so that it was not yet translated. His Sublime Majesty, however, assured the Ambassador, that he should be put in possession of the document in less than 24 hours In the mean time, he had the satisfaction to acquaint him, that it contained a perfect acquiescence in the wishes of the Court of St. Petersburgh. Strogonoff, it is said, notwithstanding the conciliatory conduct of the Sultan, replied, that his orders were peremptory; and unless he received the answer in the course of the day, he should proceed to leave the capital immediately without it, and thus abruptly left the council. Here the matter for the present rested; but in the evening the Ambassador wrote a note to all the other Foreign ministers there informing them of his intention to proceed to St. Petersburgh, and sent his Dragoman to the Porte, demanding a passport for himself and suite By this time, however, the Government having used great exertions, had procured a translation of their answer, and tendered it to the Dragoman to carry his master. The Dragoman declined taking it until he had received further orders from the Ambassador, for which purpose he proceded to his residence. The Porte, in the meantime, deliberated on the demand of Strogonoff for a passport, and considering that their answer would remove all differences between the two Powers, and that therefore there was no necessity for his absence, they came to a determation of not granting it, but at the same time issued a Firman, ordering that all the vessels under the direction of the Baron, or containing any of his suite, might be allowed to pass free Thus giving him the liberty of going. Strogonoff, on hearing this, gave orders for immediate embarkation, and in a few hours was under sail.

An express was instantly dispatched by the Porte to St. Petersburgh, with the answer to the Russian Manifesto, accompanied by a long letter from the Grand Vizier, complaining in forcible terms, of the conduct of the Russian Minister, to whom he attributed the greater portion of the massacre and bloodshed, which had unhappily taken place in various parts of the Turkish Empire.

The arrrival of this news created so strong a sensation in the City, that in the short space of ten minutes the Funds rose one half per cent, and before the close of the day, they were above one per cent better than at the opening of the market.

SEPTEMBER 16,

VIENNA, SEP. I.—By the latest accounts from Constantinople, of the 10th of August it appears the news had been received there from the Morea and Livadia, which state that the Imperial troops had succeeded in driving the Insurgents from some districts of these provinces, and in restoring tranquillity there. The details are contained in the following extract from a Report of Mehemed Pacha, Governor of the Morea, to the Grand Vizier, of July 23:—

"I inform your Excellency that I arrived before Livadia on the 23d of June, and encamped here with my army. The Rayahs had murdered the greater part of the Mussulmen in this province, violated their women, and made their families slaves.—They persisted in their rebellion, and when they learnt that troops were advancing against them, the Insurgents of the surrounding districts united with those who formed their advanced posts in the Morea, and entrenched themselves in Livadia. To prevent the desolation of the country, and to treat them with moderation, I sent several flags of truce to them, who summoned them to avoid the impending misfortune, and declared to them that if they would submit, they might expect security, and pardon of what had passed, from the Sublime Porte.

"Without paying the slightest attention to this generous offer, the Insurgents agreed together that they would not suffer themselves to be considered as Rayahs in future, and began a fire of cannon and musketry from the fort and the entrenchments.

"Early in the morning the army drew up in three lines, and began the battle. Victory declared for the Musselman, and the greater part of the insurgents were cut to pieces. Of those who remained, about 1,000 escaped: into the fort, and 1,500 [illegible] with their arms into the houses. [illegible] two of these houses were set on fire to make room for the van of the army. and, it necessary to storm the place. A high wind, suddenly arising spread the flames. The Insurgents who had fled into the houses were the victims, and almost the half of the large and handsome buildings was consumed; and it was with difficulty that those lying on the top of the mountain were saved. As the fire caught the house in which I myself was, I was obliged to remove to another.

"On the day of my arrival before Livadia, a certain Captain Disuvo had left the city and collected a band of rebels at a village about a mile and a half off. It was therefore necessary to take measures to hinder them from coming to the aid of the Insurgents shut up in the fort. For this purpose, I caused the village to be attacked with 2,000 men. The enemy was entirely defeated, 150 dead, and as many wounded remained on the field. When the enemy, shut up in the fort, saw that there was no deliverance for them, they threw themselves in despair from the rampart; some were killed, others dreadfully mutilated. Those that were still in the fortress, begged for mercy for themselves, their wives and children, and it was granted them.

"In this engagement there have perished in all, above 3,000 of the enemy, partly by the sword and partly by the flames.—As the Koran says, 'When thou hast gained a victory over thy enemy, thou shalt pardon him in order to testify thy gratitude.' The remainder of the Insurgents would reckon on the magnanimity and mildness of the Sublime Porte, which were, in fact, shown towards them when they declared their submission, and begged permission to return to their homes. A Buluk Baschi was ordered for this purpose, with a detachment of troops to secure them in the castle, and to conduct them back to their dwellings. This was done in solemn procession, amidst the acclamations of the conquerors, carrying before them the standards taken from the rebels."

Ibrahim Pacha, of Brurss, is still encamped near Bujuckdere, on the Bosphorus; he has received fresh reinforcements of troops from Asia. One of the first officers of this Pacha has been lately promoted, and has also received the horse tails.—They have been also restored to two other Pachas who were lately deposed; one of them received the Government of Candia, with orders to restore tranquillity in that island. The installation of the Kadiushens of Romelia and Anatolia took place at Constantinople, in the beginning of August. Sikdi Effendi obtained the first of these places, and Behiet Effendi, formerly the Sultan's Physician, the second.

Among the most remarkable works of the late days is the execution of Veli Pacha and Monitor Pacha the two elder sons of Ali Dependeli, Pacha of Juannina. The first was an exile at Kotahie, and the second at Kaissarij. A Greek, disguised as a Dervise, served them as a spy; he was arrested at Constantinople, and the correspondence found on him betrayed the secret of the sons of the Grant of Epirus.

The Royal French frigate the Lily has brought to Smyrna Rear Admiral Halgan; he immediately hoisted his flagon board the *La Guerriere*.

The events which most European Journals have announced with so much confidence, such as the participation of the Jews in the dreadful excesses committed on the dead body of the patriarch, the violation of 150 Greek virgins in the bazars, and so many other reports, are wholly unknown in Constantinople, and absolutely fictions, originating in other countries. The heads of the Jewish community at Constantinople have even taken public steps to refute the reports relative to th ir nation, since the well known affair at Odessa too well justifies their apprehension of similar re-actions in other places.

The plague has made no farther progress at Smyrna. In the capital no symptoms of it had yet appeared.

Troops of the dispersed insurgents still harbour in the recesses of the mountains of Moldavia, and are very dangerous to the tranquillity of the province.

One of these troops appeared on the 19th, in the evening, quite unexpectedly before the town of Nyamz, in which there was a Turkish garrison of 25 men, surrounded the town, and set it on fire in three places. The Turkish garrison, and then all the Jewish inhabitaants, threw themselves into the Church of St. John, which, however, was soon set on fire by the insurgents on all sides, and was still burning at the departure of the messenger, who was a witness to the horrible scene. A corps of the Turkish army was expected from Jassy, which is destined to put an end to the further incursions and marauding of these remains of the Hetarits in that provinces.

SEPTEMBER 23.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MANIFESTO OF THE GRAND SEIGNOR.

The Austrian Observer of the 7th of Sept. coutains the following important document:—

"To the illustrious Vizirs, the Honourable Mirimiranes, the Estimable Mollas, Judges, Sub-Judges, Mutesselim, Wayvodes, and Ayans, to the other Magistrates and Nobles of the country, as well as to all the other men in authority throughout all Anatolia, is addressed the following order:

"It is evident that all the rules and political dispositions, which from ancient times have been observed in my Sublime Empire, are founded upon the noble commandment of that pure law, whose solidity and duration are guaranteed by God, even until the day of the resurrection; it is therefore that it has never been permitted at any time either to the Ministers of the Empire, nor to the functionaries of my Sublime Porte, nor to any individual professing the Mahometan religion, to act in contravention of their authority. It is in no wise less evident that all the rayas (the subjects who are not Mahometans who from time immemorial have, under the dominion and the safeguard of my Sublime Empire, fulfilled the conditions of their vassalage, have had their properties and lives respected, and have themselves been objects of the favour and protection of my Sublime Porte; but when they have transgressed the bounds of vassalage and the limits of obedience recourse must be had to the punishment which has become necessary, and which is further confirmed by law.

"The Greek people have been at all times tributary subjects of my Sublime Porte; mercy and clemency have been exercised towards them in every particular; their honour, their properties, and their lives have been defended, protected, and secured; they have never experienced any other treatment than favour and every sort of kindness, even beyond that which had been promised in the treaties with the Rayas; nevertheless, they have had the audacity to trample under foot the divine mercies of which they have been the objects, to pursue the paths of ingratitude, and with their characteristic perfidy to maintain a perverse and traitorous conduct, opposed at once to their allegiance and to good faith.

"If in some places the Greeks have succeeded in rising against my Sublime Government, to which they are subjects, and which treats them with so much lenity, my great Empire continues (thanks be given to the Almighty!) to be the Empire of Mahomet, and my people the people of Ahmed. By the grace, and with the assistance of God, the defender of our faith and of our people, as well as by the blessings of the spiritual help of our Legislator and Sublime Prophet, my Sublime Porte had been informed of the insurrection at the very moment of its breaking out. It has therefore, without delay, adopted proper measures, and caused at various times paternal exhortations and instructions to be addressed to the individuals of every rank of the said Greek nation, as well by the proper authorities appointed for that special purpose, as also through the Patriarch. It has exhorted them to continue in the way of fidelity and loyalty, and within the limits of submission and obedience; and it has also fully acquitted itself of all the duties of mercy and clemency: on the other hand it has inquired into the conduct of those who, taking a share in the revolt, have rejected every sentiment of repentance, and after a previous conviction it has inflicted, upon them the necessary punishment.

"But they not appreciated clemency and mercy which have been evinced towards them, and they have not listened to the counsels and exhortations which have been addressed to them.—Their pride and their revolt making on the contrary every day further progress, my Sublime Porte considered only of the means of maintaining the order and security of the State, and of restoring the tranquillity of its inhabitants. Superior orders have in consequence been transmitted into my well defended provinces, bearing the power, in virtue of a Sublime Fetwa which proceeds from the brilliant law, of punishing those Rayas in full revolt who dare to combat against the Islamites, of seizing their properties, and making their families captive.

"My sublime will being pronounced for the observance of the principle, that those subjects who conduct themselves in a peaceable and tranquil manner, occupying themselves with their own affairs only, or those who have once become guilty of sedition or revolt, shall have returned since into the paths of submission and a sincere repentance, shall be placed as before under the beneficent protection and shield of my Sublime Porte; and although I do not suffer any action opposed to this will manifested upon my part, I have learned in a positive manner that in some places this principle has not been observed. Violence has been employed against peaceable and defenceless subjects who have taken no part in the revolt, and some persons have had the temerity to seize upon their properties, their families, and their

churches. It requires no further declaration to make it known that such a conduct is conformable neither to law nor to reason, that it is diametrically opposed to the principles uniformly pursued in my great empire, and that it is, in every particular, in contradiction to the Divine will, as well as to my Imperial order. It is consequently manifest that such conduct is dictated only by men who are incapable of distinguishing circumstances and relations.

"Therefore it is that I am now about to send my particular commands, with reference to this matter, to the three divisions of Anatolia and of Romelia.

"My will is then, that you Vizirs, Mirimiranes, Mollas, Judges, Sub-Judges, and other Authorities should make known this manner of viewing affairs in all places within your districts and jurisdictions, and that you should hasten to intimate to every person who may have the audacity to attack peaceable and innocent subjects, who manifest no seditious intentions, and carry about no signs of revolt, that he shall be responsible to me for his conduct in that respect. You must exert all your cares to relieve peaceable subjects from all vexation, and take all necessary measures that they may perfectly enjoy my high Imperial protection, and that they who may be guilty of such excesses shall be severely punished on the spot.

"Let all my subjects be immediately apprised of these commands, and when you shall be informed that it is my supreme will, that you shall take the utmost care not to suffer, in contravention of the sublime law and of my commands, peaceable and innocent subjects to be exposed to injuries and vexations, public or private, and that the slightest negligence or omission with respect to this particular will expose yourselves to responsibility, you must act in conformity with it, you must execute my commands and my sublime will, evince a knowledge in necessary matters, and sedulously avoid permitting it in any instance to be violated.

"Given in the days of the middle of the month of Siskide, 1236; that it to say, in the middle of August, 1821."

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 13.—Letters from the head-quarters of General Miloradovich, on the frontiers, announce, it is affirmed that the Russians were to enter into the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia on the 29th August.

A private letter from the banks of the Pruth, dated the 13th August says, that the Russian troops stationed there are in daily expectation of orders. The execution of a grand plan is in contemplation.

An investigation is making of the positions between Jassy and Constantinople. The Russians are eager to advance. It is supposed that if war takes place, the first battle will be very bloody.

GREEK PROCLAMATION.

Macedonians! Greeks!—The standard of liberty waves over the summit of Olympus, over the summit of Pindus. Glorious monuments, the monumental columns, the tombs of heroes, have passed away; but our native mountains, those eternal trophies of our glory, still bid defiance to time. Macedonians, children of Alexandria, around these trophies will we assemble: beside them will we conquer or die; and those who fall in the glorious contest will add new lustre to the deeds of their ancestors; and that lustre will strike terror into the hearts of the barbarians! Macedonians, children of Alexander, sons of the conquerors of the world, grasp your swords! Shame on those who will longer submit to be governed by a horde of barbarians. Your mountains and your valleys are free, and the ensigns of tyranny only still wave on the fortresses. But in vain do the barbarians hide themselves behind the walls of Salonichi, of Jenizzar, of Cavalla, and call them as heretofore, the bulwarks: but these walls will fall before the swords of the Macedonians, and we will avenge the sufferings of our fathers, our wives, and our daughters, in the blood of the barbarians. Thrice have we already conquered Philippopolis is in our possession. Our heroes in a few days conquered that city. Stagira is no more, the Greeks have destroyed the town of the philosopher. Why should it be an asylum for the barbarians? Many have fallen, more will yet fall! But our ranks increase daily, and will still further increase. To those who have sacrificed themselves on the altar of freedom, the favour of Heaven will be extended, and their brothers will avenge the death. To arms, to freedom, Macedonians! Greeks of every country, the eyes of the world are turned upon us.

ODYSSEUS, Commander of the Macedonian.

From the Camp on Monust Olympus, July 20.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.

Singular Murder.—(From an American Paper.)—We have learned the following particulars from a gentleman lately from Three Rivers:—A young man living on the opposite bank of the river, affianced to a girl of the same place, went down to Quebec. He there became acquainted with another girl, whom he married. After his return, the disappointed one, meeting her successful rival on the beach, and deriving strength from jealousy, seized her; flung her to the earth; and when she opened her mouth to scream for assistance, crammed it full of sand. The unfortunate being, fearful of being stifled, endeavoured to keep her mouth shut; but, gasping for breath, was obliged to re-open it, and at each attempt to respire received an additional handful, till she at length fell a victim to the diabolical rage of her enemy. The murderess is in gaol at Three Rivers.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

REPLY OF THE SUBLIME PORTE

To Baron Strogonoff's Note of the 6th of July (Old Style), dated 25th July, 1821.

Nuremberg, Sept. 12.—The Sublime Porte has taken into consideration the contents of the official note presented by the distinguished Baron Strogonoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia to the Ottoman Porte, dated the 6th of July (old style), relative to the measures and dispositions which it has taken, and continues to pursue, with respect to the Greek nation in rebellion against its merciful Sovereign. Although it be well known that the system constantly pursued by the Sublime Porte from the beginning, is founded on the firm resolution scrupulously to fulfil the treaties and conventions concluded with all the friendly Powers, and particularly with its kind neighbour the Court of Russia; that its intention has invariably been to pursue the purest frindship and most perfect good understanding with that Court; and that its amicable dispositions have been proved at several times by the official communications with the Ambassador above-mentioned, and the Ministers and Chargés d'Affairs of the other Powers; although it be superfluous to repeat here how often and in what different ways we have endeavoured to convince that Envoy, our friend, with respect to the occurrences adverted to in that note:

"That all the individuals punished in consequence of the insurrection, and amongst them the Greek Patriarch and other Prelates, had met with a fate they deserved.

"That the abuses offered to some of the Greek churches were but the wicked attempts of the dregs and refuse of the people.

"That the adoption of the mode of living in encampment, instead of in the towns, and the general armament of the Mussulman nation, were indispensable measures for maintaining internal tranquillity, which by no means affect the friendly Powers, nor the different classes of unoffending Rayas; that the instructions given to the Commandant of the troops sent by the Sublime Porte into Wallachia and Moldavia, had no other end in view than to reduce the rebellious and deliver the provinces from them; that the Sublime Porte entertained not the slightest intention of changing the order once established, nor of infringing any of the privileges enjoyed by those provinces; that, as soon as tranquillity shall be restored, that is, when the brigands who have appeared in the principalities shall have been totally expelled; finally, when the ci-devant Prince of Moldavia, Michel, and his adherents who have escaped with him, as well as those miscreants who shall have fled into the Russian or Austrian territory shall have been given up or publicly punished at the very places of their arrest, in presence of the officers of the two Governments, the Sublime Porte would immediately proceed to the institution of Waywoods, and apply itself most sedulously to cause ancient conventions to be observed, and the privilege of the two provinces to be maintained as in times past.

"Nevertheless, the Ambassador, our friend, deviating, contrary to all expectation, & without any cause, from the path of moderation, refusing to listen to the sincere and honest representations of the Sublime Porte, and advancing frivolous pretexts, contrary to the usage of diplomatic missions, testified his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of Government; and taking the resolution of retiring to Bujukdere, he prohibited his interpreters from communicating with the Porte, and put an end to all correspondence. Now, although the instructions, in form of a notification, which the Russian Minister has received in consequence of those events, be founded only on the report which he has made to his Court, and which is probably by no means conformable to truth, yet the good intention and just proceedings of the Sublime Porte, as well in that as in all other affairs, whether at recent or remote periods, are not less clear than the midday sun; they are appreciated by the representatives of all the Powers of Europe, and known to all the world.

"Since then the Ambassador is retired to Bujukdere, and has prohibited all communication, and particularly reflecting, that notwithstanding the function which he was entrusted to discharge, he has not solicited the reply which the Sublime Porte expected to a despatch written by the Reis Effendi, at the commencement of the disturbances, to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia, and which was delivered to the Ambassador at a conference; the Sublime Porte has thought it necessary to make known, directly and immediately to the Court of Russia, its latest intentions with regard to the matters in question; intentions which are founded in justice and integrity. In consequence of which, his Highness the Grand Vizir has written at length to his Excellency the Minister of State of the Court of Russia, on the 27th of the Ramazan; and the answer stated to be given by the Sublime Porte to that Court, in the course of eight days, has already preceded by from 15 to 20 days the demands expressed in the Ambassador's note. But since the Ambassador has presented an official note, expressly for the purpose of requiring an answer, we set forth an abridged statement of facts, according to the truth.

"The Greek nation (the cause of so much disorder, confusion, and dispute) perceives at the first, that it has been from father to son subject and tributary to the Sublime Porte, which has even to this day favoured it to a degree which is incompatible with the condition of a subject. The Ecclesiastics particularly, who are the heads of the nation, and the Greeks of Fanal, have enjoyed great privileges with respect to the choice of their food, dress and habitation. The government has not at any time interfered in matters concerning their religion; it has not restrained the free exercise of their worship, nor meddled with their churches; and, moreover, when any of the churches were consumed by fire, or had fallen into ruins, on their request, permission was given to repair or rebuild them according to the allowance of the Mahometan law.

"Nevertheless, forgetful of this heavenly favour, they have yielded to the suggestions of a diabolical spirit, in raising the standard of revolution against the authority of the Sublime Porte, their merciful protectress, notwithstanding the Sublime Porte, always observant of the magnanimity and clemency which the nation is in the preferred having recourse to measures dictated by compassion, and hastened to despatch Benyouroukdis to the patriarchate with salutary advice. These instructions being made known to the ambassador, and approved by him, he took a copy of them. The real end which the Porte had in view in addressing those instructions to the Patriarch, was to persuade him (the Patriarch being the head of the Greek nation, and having influence sufficient to induce obedience) to circulate anathemas in every direction, exhorting to submission, to save his own nation, by stifling without any clamour the germ of rebellion cherished by the deceived Rayas, as well in the capital as in other parts of the empire. But on the contrary, the Patriarch, the visible head of his nation, was at the same time the secret leader in the conspiracy. The greater part of the Rayas resident in the places where he published his anathemas, far from remaining faithful subjects, preceded the other Greeks in the rebellion.

"Thus, amongst others, at Callaritha, a town in the Morea, which is the birth-place of that Patriarch, the Rayas were the first in the insurrection; they killed a number of Mussulmans, and committed numberless excesses and cruelties. The Sublime Porte ascertained that the Patriarch took an active part in the conspiracy, and that the insurrection of the Rayas of Callaritha was his work, in conjunction with other instigators, at first by writing, which fell into their hands, and afterwards by the declaration of certain subjects of the Greek nation, who continued faithful to their duty.

"Now every government has a right to arrest and put to [illegible] mercy, such malefactors, in order to preserve tranquillity in its dominions and amongst its people. In sedition and rebellion especialy, no distinction of religion, sect, or rank, whether high or low, should be made; wherefore the Sublime Porte, immediately after having discovered the guilt of the Patriarch and his partisans, deposed the former; and that his station might not remain vacant, it appointed a successor. Having thus deprived the Patriach of his dignity, and reduced him to the condition of an ordinary priest, a capital punishment was inflicted on him without having any particular intent o the time of his execution. The supposition declared by the Ambassador, that the place of the execution were to be considered as a premeditated insult to religion, is entirely gratuitous; the Porte never had such a purpose in contemplation; this construction which is altogether a false one, has never been put upon it by any friendly Power; such an idea never entered the imagination of any person in the empire or out of the empire. Finally, the Sublime Porte in this present note declares and repeats, as it has already notified at several times, officially and with a strict adherence to truth, both to the Ambassador and to the ministers of the friendly Powers who have discussed the question, that it entertained no intention of vilifying or insulting religion.

"The treaty of Kainardje stipulates, in effect, that the Christian religion is to be protected; but religion and guilt are very different things. Even though the protection of the unoffending Christian subjects of the Porte had not been stipulated in that treaty, it would have been always extended to them, in pursuance of the ancient prescriptions of the holy law of Mahomet: the proof is, that the Greeks who have not taken part in the revolution enjoy the most perfect tranquillity and security.

"The annals of the Ottoman empire also present other examples of patriarchs upon whom a capital punishment has been inflicted, according to the statutes of the empire, and it would not be necessary to seek for them in the history of other countries. However, it will not be improper to remark, that the Sublime Porte is not ignorant, that under the reign of Peter I., Czar, of Russia, the Russian Patriarch was put to death for crimes of which he was guilty, and that even upon that occasion the patriarchal dignity was totally suppressed in that empire. This fact being on record in the history of Russia, it is surprising that a minister such as the Ambassador, from whom nothing escapes, can be ignorant of it. Such instance being found in the Russian empire, it is obvious that henceforward so much clamour will not be made on that head. The assertion that the Sublime Porte caused the churches to be demolished, is totally destitute of foundation. The number of old churches at Constantinople and in the Ottoman empire, not only is undiminished, and its particular mode of worship exercised by each nation without molestation, but also if any church fall in ruins, on the request of the Rayas, the Government, consulting the Mahomedan law, and acting according to the good dispositions and paternal intentions with which it is constantly animated towards its faithful subjects, grants them permission, as is well known, to repair or rebuild it on the same plan.

"The Porte is, contrary to its inclination, obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to chastise and subdue the perverse subjects who have risen in rebellion by land & sea throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire. But whilst that rebellion and perverse spirit, which have already made such progress, continue to be propagated and augmented from day to day, how can the Porte contemplate any relaxation in the severity of its measures, or change in the system it is pursuing?

"The Sublime Porte is aware that the course marked out by the Greeks tends to organize a general revolution. Nevertheless, it has not divested itself of that compassion which it has always entertained towards its subjects. It has not renounced the measure of mildness and moderation; finally, it has not ceased to extend its protection to those who have not manifested evil intentions, and it has confined itself to the punishment of those who have raised the standard of rebellion. It has not said 'the revolution of the Greeks being general, my conduct should be the same towards all of them without exception.' This, however, [illegible] similar event had happened [illegible] far from acting with [illegible] clemency, the sword [illegible] fallen upon all.

"It is again de[illegible] affairs in question [illegible] represented to be by the sublime Porte in its official communications from the beginning to present hour; and that the Ambassador has viewed them in a false light. In the interviews and communications which took place upon these affairs with the Ministers of some friendly Powers, explanations were openly supplied regarding the different o[illegible] pute, and every one of the Ministers animated by a spirit of moderation, [illegible] that on this occasion reason was on the side of the Sublime Porte. None of them [illegible] same offensive expressions which our Ambassador employed; namely, th[illegible]

(*Continued in the 2d Additional*

Second Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

duct of Turkey attacked the Christian religion, and the nation of the Messiah; acknowledging, on the contrary, that the Sublime Porte was compelled to act as it did, and that it conducted itself with integrity. They thus gave a new proof of the constant good will, rectitude, and good faith of their respective Courts.

"Nevertheless, although the Ambassador made use of such expressions and held such conduct, the Sublime Porte, considering the Court of Russia its neighbour, as a sincere and kind friend whose sentiments admitted of no doubt, flatters itself that the good understanding existing between his Highness and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias will be of eternal duration, and that Russia will lend a favourable ear to the official explanations and disclosure, repeated several times on the above subjects. As to the provinces of Walachia and Moldavia, the desires of the Sublime Porte are limited to a deliverance of them from the brigands who oppress them, in order that repose and tranquillity may be re-established in them; and although the Ottoman troops dispatched into those provinces have, thank God, chastised the rebels that infested them, these countries are not yet entirely cleared. In virtue of treaties the Sublime Porte has demanded that the former Prince of Moldavia, the perfidious Michael, his partisans and the persons belonging to him, who have all fled, should be restored and delivered up to the Government; but the Ambassador has signified in one of his notes previously presented, to which he has not yet received an answer, that the Court of Russia, by an act of generosity has taken these fugitives under her protection. But among political states the treaties and stipulations which affect either Government are one thing, and personal generosity another. No one is ignorant that a Government cannot, in order to exercise what it is pleased to call an act of generosity, violate the stipulations of a treaty which it has concluded with another government. The best act of generosity which contracting Powers can perform, is to fulfill their treaties; and a punctual observance of them is the highest renown which they can acquire. The deliverey of the fugitive is considered by the Sublime Porte as an essential point towards the re establishment of that order & tranquillity which are the object of all its efforts. The troubles which agitate the mind of the victorious Mussulman race are solely caused by the flight and the non-surrender of these individuals. The same reasons increase the disgust which the Sublime Porte justly entertains towards the Greek nation. On the other hand, these refugees being delivered up and restored, in virtue of treaties, the act would serve as an example to the Princes whom the Sublime Porte will immediately nominate and install, as soon as it is at ease upon this point. But so long as the refugees remain in their actual position, and its distrust continues to be the same, the Sublime Porte will be obliged to postpone the nomination and installation of the Princes; causing the principalities to be governed by the Caimacans, whom it has already nominated; and to secure the protection of the inhabitants and the people by the proper officers.

"If the Court of Russia, choosing rather to calm the distrust and disquietude of a great nation than to continue its protection to five or six individuals, proves by delivering them up to the Sublime Porte, in the view of the whole of Europe, its zeal and its good faith in fulfilling treaties, its glory will acquire a new lustre among the Powers as a faithful observer of conventions, and it will thus prove the sincerity of the sentiments of peace and amity which it professes. The Sublime Porte then, placing perfect reliance on the conduct of the Waywodes, shall proceed immediately to their nomination and installation. Finally, if in presence of the universe, the just demands and legitimate complaints of the Sublime Porte on one hand, as concerns the refugees, and the line of conduct pursued for some time past by Strogonoff, were thrown into the balance of rectitude and justice; and, on the other, the ill-founded complaints which this Minister has put forward, it is clear that nothing would be found as a reproach upon the Sublime Porte, and that all the wrong would fall upon the Ambassador. It is therefore to represent once more the real state of things to the Ambassador, our friend, that the present note is sent him."

The conditions demanded by Russia of the Porte, since the departure of Baron de Strogonoff, are said to be—

1. The re-establishment of the churches, & the repair of the Patriarchal Basilica, where the remains of the Patriarch Gregory should be deposited in a magnificent tomb.

2. The restitution of the confiscated property of the Greek families whose most distinguished individuals have perished in the revolution.

3. The indefinite liberty of the orthodox worship, under the protection of the Ambassadors and Consuls of the Emperor of Russia, who will, for this purpose, establish agents wherever he shall judge it proper for the support of the worship of the members of the clergy and of the Christains of the orthodox church.

4. By way of security, the occupation of the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia, and of the Turkish fortresses on the right bank of the Danube, by Russian troops.

5. In order the better to ensure the execution of the stipulations, the Emperor of Russia demands, that one of the ports in the Archipelago which he may judge convenient shall be delivered up to him, where he will station a squadron, the expense of which, as well as that of the army of occupation in the ultra Danubian provinces, shall be defrayed by the Turkish Government.

Such, it is affirmed, are the demands of the Emperor of Russia.

Oct. 8.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

The Southwark meeting, with a view to consider the propriety of a Public Subscription for Sir Robert Wilson, took place in the townhall, at one o'clock on Friday, in pursuance of public notice, and of a notification that the Lord Mayor had granted the requisitionists the use of the hall.—Previous to our detailing the proceedings of the meeting, it may not be improper to state, that on Thursday Sir Robert Wilson's friends applied to the Lord Mayor, to request he would grant the Egyptian-hall for a similar purpose, but his Lordship declined to do so, stating that upon the last occasion of a public meeting in the Egyptian-hall, namely, upon the meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, so disgraceful an uproar was raised in the hall, that he had made a declaration that he would prevent the possibility of the recurrence of so offensive a scene during his Mayoralty,, by withholding his consent to the practice of applying the Mansion-house to political meetings, or any others but those upon charitable or religious occasions. There will be a meeting, however at some tavern or public room.

Immediately on hearing of his dismissal from the army, Sir Robert Wilson addressed the following Letter to his Constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

Gentlemen,—An order, in his Majesty's name, has removed me from the British Army.

You have read my condemnation; and I cannot suffer another post to pass, without assuring you that my demand for charge and trial was instantly dispatched.

I will not insult you, by a request to suspend your judgment, when the opportunity for defence has not been as yet offered; but it is my duty to declare to you, that I am fully alive to all the obligations which, in every contingency, a regard for your honour, as well as my own, prescribe.

I am, Gentlemen, with grateful respect,
Your obedient Servant,
R. WILSON.

Paris, Sept. 27, 1821.

The Duke of York has refussed to grant Sir Robert Wilson the Court Martial which he demanded. The following is the copy of a letter from his Royal Highness the commander-in-Chief, communicating the refusal:—

Horse-guards, Sept. 25, 1821.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and having laid it before his Majesty, I have it in command to acquaint you, that his Majesty does not judge it proper to comply with the wish expressed in it.

I am, Sir, yours,
FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

To Sir R. Wilson.

On receipt of this answer, a copy of the correspondence was immediately transmitted to his constituents, accompanied by the following letter:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Gentlemen, Paris, Sept. 29.

I feel it my duty to put you in immediate possession of the following correspondence between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and myself.

The measure which the King's Ministers have advised his Majesty to adopt, and persist in maintaining, is one that gives me comparatively little concern, on account of my own interests; but as it involves questions affecting all the elementary principles of justice, public safety, and liberty, I pledge myself to the discharge of every duty these considerations impose.

I must, for reasons with which you may hereafter be made acquainted, remain in Paris until the arrival of the next mail, but I propose in every event to be in England at the end of the ensuing week.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT WILSON.

MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.

Mr. Weatherstone having been called to the chair, that gentlman briefly addressed the meeting on the subject for which they had assembled, and earnestly begged that they would strictly confine themselves to the letter of the requisition, and not depart from it.

Mr. Ald. Wood felt it to be of very great importance that he should introduce to the notice of the meeting a letter which he had last night received from Sir Robert Wilson—a letter which, when they had heard, he was sure would render them quite proud in the possession of such a representative as theirs was, and they would think with him, that it did the writer, considering the circumstances he was now placed in, the highest possible honour. He (Mr. Ald. Wood) had felt it to be his duty, upon the first suggestion of such a meeting as the present, to attend it; and he was happy to attend one now, arising out of the late very extraordinary dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from the service. Attendance he should have considered a duty, even if he had not received those letters which had reached him. He begged to be understood as appearing there, not as a magistrate, though vested with that capacity, but as an elector, a voter of Southwark, and occupying a considerable property in the borough. He had, therefore, a right to appear on the present occasion, and to exercise (as he hoped to do as long as he lived) the right of speech. He moreover felt it to be a duty so to appear simply as a constituent of Sir R. Wilson; but as a magistrate he had thought proper to decline the request which had been made to him by several friends, that he would move the resolutions which were intended presently to be submitted to them. Those resolutions, gentlemen would feel, would come with more propriety from others. It was unquestionably the right as well as duty of constituents, carefully to watch over the conduct of their representatives; and by the result of that day's meeting it would be for them to prove whether they were satisfied with the conduct of his honourable friend Sir R. Wilson in Parliament. Upon this point he did not mean to speak with any personal vanity, nor to say any thing that might seem intended to applaud himself; but he did hope that he might be considered as a good witness in the matter. It certainly had happened, that either from the arrangements he always adhered to, or from the good health he was so fortunate to enjoy, or from some other circumstances, he (Mr. Alderman Wood) was himself most regular in his parliamentary attendance, scarcely missing, as he believed he might say, an hour of that time which was properly at the disposal of his own constituents. This being the case, he could speak most positively to the good conduct which had ever been pursued by Sir Robert Wilson in Parliament, namely, constant attendance there. It was impossible for any one to be more unvarying and exact in this particular, and it was this which had made his hon. friend deservedly an object of their esteem. Indeed, while he continued to use the same exertions that he had done, for all which concerned the good of the borough, it was impossible that the case should be otherwise. But that good conduct was more especially apparent in the ardour his honourable friend always manifested to support the great principles of constitutional and religious liberty. No person was better able to advocate these than Sir Robert Wilson; and, indeed, the admirable way in which he had advocated them had excited the surprise of some among his most particular friends. On these grounds, then, he (Mr. Alderman Wood) was justified in saying that no man could serve his constituents better than their worthy representative. Whatever might have been the motives of those persons who had advised the Crown to adopt the measure of dismissing him from its service, he (Mr. Alderman Wood) thought that they would be the very persons who, on some future occasion, would be the most sorry for it. It was such an action, that, he thought, one more wicked, more cruel, or more mischievous to the country, was impossible to be done. (Hear.) He would not detain them much longer; but he would observe, before he sat down, that although this letter from Sir R. Wilson did him and his feelings much honour, he could not go along with the writer in the opinion which it expressed. His hon. friend must be the best judge of the state of his own finances, and his family; yet he could not help thinking that they, who were his constituents, would do well to consider the propriety of pressing his gallant friend to acquiesce in the course which was proposed to be taken. Of the resolutions to be submitted, he would only say, that he (Mr. Alderman Wood) had seen them, and that they met with his entire concurrence; and although his gallant friend had said, "Don't go on with this subscription," he trusted that the electors of Southwark would, and that their conduct would be extensively made known. (The worthy Alderman then handed the letter from Sir Robert Wilson to the Chairman; by whom it was read to the meeting.)

TO THE GENTLEMEN ASSEMBLED AT THE THREE TUNS TAVERN, SOUTHWARK,

SEPT. 26, 1821.

Gentlemen,—I have this instant read the resolutions which were passed at the meeting held under your auspices.

Impressed with the most grateful feelings for such a proud memorial of your esteem, I must still entreat you to cancel the resolution relative to a pecuniary subscription.

Economy, & arrangements I have no doubt of making, will afford me ample means to counteract inconveniences to which my family might otherwise be exposed, by a confiscation of my military income and of the capital vested in the commissions.

I have, gentlemen, I assure you, no fear that your bounty would prove any shackle on that independence of action which it is more than ever necessary for your interests I should maintain; but I could not, without an abuse of your generous friendship, permit the purposed sacrifices in my favour.

I remain, gentlemen, with
grateful sense of obligation,
Your obedient servant,
R. T. WILSON.

Paris, Sept. 30, 1821.

This letter was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Alderman Wood again rose.—He was quite sure, that the majority of the meeting would go along with him in the view he took of the great honour that it reflected upon them to have such a representative. Perhaps it was not altogether the consideration of the money that might be raised in the borough of Southwark, (although he did not doubt that great liberality would be evinced on the occasion), but it was the principle of the subscription which was to be looked at. The adoption of such a principle would prove to his hon. friend, that his constituens were well satisfied with his conduct. Whether that subscription might be extended further, was another question, and not now to come under their attention. They had, however, been told by some, that the subscription in favour of his honourable friend, in its present state, was not all real. In answer to this, he

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(Mr. Alderman Wood) could assure the meeting, that he could name at that moment one of the persons who had given 500. towards it. It might not be very proper, however, for him to do so; but the meeting might rest satisfied that the subscription was a genuine one. If it was to go on to a more general and extensive subscription among the friends of Sir Robert Wilson, still he could not doubt that his honourable friend's constituents would come forward and bear that sort of testimony to his character which they were ever ready to do in favour of the friends of liberty. (Hear.) There was another letter which had been put into his hands but a few minutes since, and which he would prevail upon the chairman to read, as it might show what were the feelings entertained upon this subject in a distant part of the country; and he had received several communications from other quarters, all tending to show much was likely to be done in forwarding the ends proposed by the present meeting.

The Chairman then read a letter handed to him by the worthy Alderman:—

CIRENCESTER, Oct. 3, 1821.

Sir,—I am desired by many respectable inhabitants of this borough to request you will have the goodness to transmit to them, through me, any prospectus, plan, or resolutions, which may be adopted in consequence of the public meeting to be held to-worrow by the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark.

The highly meritorious & truly magnanimous conduct of Sir Robert Wilson claims from the inhabitants of Cirencester that sympathy which must reign in the breasts of all good men & true lovers of their country; they therefore beg to join their countrymen in paying a just tribute to injured virtue, by assisting the proposed subscription.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD HAWKINS.

Mr. Ryland said, Sir R. Wilson was a child of their own; he was brought forward without soliciting it, and without the expense of a single shilling to himself was sent to advocate the cause of his country in Parliament; and without fear of contradiction, he (Mr. R.) would venture to say, that no man in England could have more faithfully discharged that duty. Why, then, it might be asked, was he dismissed without any inquiry? The miserable minds of the Ministerial writers could not give an answer. Sir R. Wilson bought his commission, and it was without precedent under such circumstances to dismiss a military officer without first offering him permission to sell out. Whether such a dismissal would hurt Sir. R. W.'s family, he (Sir. R.) was the best judge; but he in sober sadness would say, that he believed it would. Sir Robert declined a subscription; but they all knew that he was but a soldier of fortune, and that his income was considerably lessened by his dismissal. Why, it might be asked, was he dismissed from a situation for which he first paid, and which he claimed by 25 years service in supporting a cause called by Ministerial writers "most glorious"? The answer is plain. He was sent to Parliament to oppose those men by whom he was dismissed, and he did oppose them, and the Borough took up the cause of the Queen, and their representative advocated it *prima facie*. His constituents caused his dismissal, and it was their duty to indemnify him and his family, knowing how he was shackled by those who supported the good cause; he should say no more, but proceed to read the Resolutions:—

Resolved,—That without questioning his Majesty's prerogative to dismiss officers from his service, we cannot but view with great sorrow the late exercise of it in the person of our respected, honourable, and gallant representative, Sir Robert Wilson; nor can we but feel that the advice given by his Majesty's confidential advisers to that effect, was intended more to punish an opposer of their measures, and a supporter of the late ever-to-be lamented Queen, than for the benefit of the public service. Nor can we consider that advice upon any ground to be just, without an opportunity having been given for his defence, tending, as it has, to deprive Sir Robert Wilson of his commission, for which he paid upwards of 5,000l., and after having rendered the most eminent services to his country for nearly 25 years, during the most eventful period of our history.

Resolved,—That in order to send forth the opinions of the electors of Southwark, of the manliness, humanity, and independence of Sir Robert Wilson, and their abhorrence of persecution in every shape, it is expedient that a public subscription be immediately entered into, in order to indemnify him for the pecuniary loss the late measure is calculated to occasion, and to prove to the world that his constituents and the people of England do (even in these times) protest against arbitrary power, and will support an injured and high-minded individual.

Resolved,—That it is highly expedient to invite a public meeting of the independent citizens of London, and such noblemen and gentlemen of the country as may feel disposed to attend, as soon as possible, for the purpose of furthering the objects of this meeting.

Resolved,—That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be now appointed, in order to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, viz:—Messrs. Ald. Wood, G. Weatherstone, J. G. Ryland, A. Ryland, Geo. Bousfield, Geo. Pole, Thos. Marsden, Townsend, Cooper, Hall, Mellersh, Plant, Stanbury, Davis, Black, Miller, Arrowsmith, Jones, Whiting, Hosking, Satterley; and that Mr. Robert Hall be requested to act as secretary.

Resolved,—That the following banking-houses be requested to receive Subscriptions, viz.:—Messrs. Martin and Co. Lombard Street; Messrs. Ladbroke and Co. Bank Buildings; Messrs. Williams and Co. Birchin Lane; Messrs. Ransom and Co. Pall Mall; and Sir John Pinhorn and Co. Borough-bank.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be respectfully offered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London, for his kindness in granting the permission to the Electors of Southwark to use the Townhall, after the High Bailiff had refused officially to convene or sanction a public meeting.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, George Weatherstone, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Editors of "The Times," & other independent Journals, for their exertions in the same cause.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Editor of "The Traveller," for his important communication this day, and for the patriotic exertions made in that Journal in behalf of Sir R. Wilson.

The first resolution being put—

Mr. Black, in seconding it, observed, that very little was requisite to be said by him. The meeting must have heard with great pleasure what had been stated by the worthy alderman (Wood), and must have observed, by the letter which had been read, that feelings similar to those entertained by themselves pervaded a distant part of the country. (Hear.) Although he could not but respect the motives by which Sir R. Wilson must have been actuated when he wrote that letter which had been brought before them, yet he entirely dissented from the conclusion to which he had come. This gentleman then went on to speak of the very proper object they had in view, and trusted that they should be able to make up to Sir R. Wilson the income of which he had been in so sudden and so unexplained a manner deprived. He trusted that after this meeting, held in the borough of Southwark, they would see more meetings and more subscriptions in different parts of the country; that they would find more A's and B's, and sums of equal magnitude with those already so spiritedly proffered put against their signatures. He was well satisfied that if Sir Robert Wilson were relieved from the fangs of power, his constituents would continue to derive the highest satisfaction from his conduct.

This resolution having been carried unanimously, the second was put from the chair.

Mr. Alderman Wood stated, that he had forgotten to say, he had received another letter from Sir Robert Wilson, enclosing that which had been already read to the meeting. It was only material that he should notice this other letter, because it informed him of a fact which they would all the extremely well pleased to hear, namely, that Sir Robert Wilson expected to be in London to-morrow, Saturday.

The second resolution was carried unanimously, amidst continued cheering.

The Chairman then said, he had now the pleasure of communicating two other letters which he had received; and when he should have read them, he thought they would in some measure tend to dispel that scepticism which the government press had affected to entertain relative to the reality of these public subscriptions. The first was from Mr. Barber Beaumont:—

Oxford, Sept. 29.

Sir,—Understanding from the newspapers that the distinguished General Sir Robert Wilson is dismissed the service without a trial, or even an accuser; and finding that the public are proceeding to indemnify that patriotic and noble-minded gentleman for his pecuniary suffering on the occasion, may I request you to enter my name for fifty pounds for the above purpose?

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,
J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT.

To George Weatherstone, Esq. Chairman of the Southwark Meeting, &c.

(Cheering.) This Mr. Beaumont, he had also the pleasure to inform the Meeting, was a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. He would now read another note, with which possibly they would be still more pleased. It was from the Editor of the Traveller evening paper:—

Traveller-office, 11, Crane-court, Oct. 5, 1821.

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of announcing to you the following subscriptions which have been forwarded to the office of the Traveller, in behalf of the object which you are about to meet to carry into effect. I beg that they may be announced as coming through 'the Editor of the Traveller.' As the responsibility which lies on me as to the application of sums so large as those which I am authorized to receive is considerable, I have to beg that some banker of the city of London may be appointed treasurer, into whose hands the 1,250l. shall be paid forthwith.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THE EDITOR.

To the Committee for promoting a subscription to remunerate Sir R. Wilson, &c.

	£
D. (By the Editor of the *Traveller*)	500
A. (By the Editor of the *Traveller*)	500
B. (By the Editor of the *Traveller*)	50
N. (By the Editor of the *Traveller*)	200
	£1,250

(Much applause.) The meeting would perceive that the letter D. which the Courier had so much sneered at, was attached to a real subscription of 500l.; that A was also to a subscription of 500l., & so on. Now, after the Courier should have seen these sums advertised as subscribed and paid into a banker's hand, he (Mr. Weatherstone) should still doubt that he would acknowledge his belief in the reality of the subscription; for he was afraid that it was not that writer's wish ever to believe that to be true which proved to be of advantage to this country. (Hear, hear.)

The remaining resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then announced, that the following sums had been subscribed in the room; viz.:—Mr. Williams, 5l. "Down with Derry Down," 1l. (laughter); to which subscriptions, gentlemen, he continued, I beg to add my own name for 20l. (cheers.)

It was then announced, that the Committee would sit from two to four in the afternoon, at the Three Tuns, to receive subscriptions.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Ascent of Mr. Green.—On Tuesday last upwards of 30,000 persons assembled in Black Rock Bottom, Brighton, and on the adjacent hills, to witness the ascent of Mr. Green, in his Coronation Balloon. The weather was fine, and the atmosphere particularly clear, with a smart breeze from the north west. Twelve was the time announced for the ascent; but, from some cause or other the public were kept in anxious suspense until 8 minutes past 2, when the balloon was seen to rise in a slow and majestic style. The aeronaut waved his hat, & was cheered by the spectators. From the weight it bore, the balloon took a south-westerly direction, and descended so low as to admit Mr. Green to touch the earth with one of his feet, about 100 yards from the gasometer whence he ascended; by throwing out ballast, however, it again ascended, taking a north-westerly direction—that is, carrying Mr. Green out to sea. The balloon for the space of 26 minutes was visible to the naked eye, and for a short time afterwards was perceptible by the aid of a telescope. Late in the afternoon the mate of the Unity packet, Captain Clear, arrived at Brighton, express from Seaford, with the intelligence that Mr. Green, with his balloon, had been picked up at sea, about 4 miles from that place by the above vessel.

Female Aeronaut.—Sunday, the 9th ult., Mademoiselle Cecilia ascended in a balloon at Marseilles. The event very nearly proved fatal to the intrepid heroine. The balloon having struck against a mast became entangled, and having lost its power to ascend, it could not clear a neighbouring house without beating hard against a balcony. Mademoiselle Cecilia received a violent contusion on her side, & a severe injury to her hand. She was indebted for her safety to her unshaken courage: aware of the full extent of the danger, & that she must be precipitated from roof to roof, she determined to throw out the ballast; but having caught hold imperfectly with her wounded hand of a sand bag, its contents fell into the boat; her courage enabled her to despise this new accident. The balloon, after much exertion, was extricated from the mast and the house, and taking a sudden spring, mounted majestically to the height of 1,500 toises. The gas escaping in the ascent through an aperture, the lady came down sooner than she expected, at the distance of a league from the town.